THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 182,000 Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1905 VOL. LXX: NO. 9.

Initial Trip of the Great Ocean Ship Minnesota

Description of the Craft and Incidents of the Cruise by Engineer James L. Aznoe, of Toledo.—Fire in the Coal Bunkers so Intense Plates On the Ship's Side Were Heated to a Glow.

MINNESOTA, GREATEST CARGO CARRIER IN THE WORLD.

The recent arrival of the ocean going steamship Minnesota in Yokohama has attracted attention to the latest leviathan in the carrying trade. The steamer not only carried a record cargo of 28,000 tons of American goods, but made the trip in the fastest time ever recorded on the Pacific coast. This, in itself, is remarkable for a new boat, and speaks well for her performances when crew and machinery are working in harmony, as will be the case in a few months.

Engineer James L. Aznoe, of Toledo, was on the engineer staff of the Minnesota when she made her initial trip from the yards in Phinladelphia to Seattle, and in the following interview has touched upon many points of interest, as well as giving a description of one of the wonders of the modern marine. During the trip the coal in the bunkers took fire, and the desperate work of the crew to extinguish the flames is told in the cool and practical manner of a deep sea sailor.

Mr. Aznoe says that if any Toledoans are interested in the construction of the mammoth freighter, and care for more information, he will gladly give it to them.

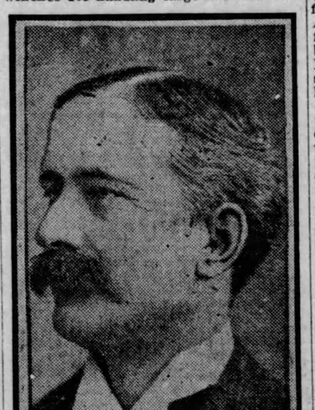
After referring to many minor incidents of the initial trip, Mr. Aznoe says:

"During the month of September, 1904, I found myself duly installed as senior fourth assistant engineer officer in the great ocean going steamship Minnesota, of New York. She had but recently left the yard of her builders, the Eastern Shipbuilding Co., and my contract stated that she was to be delivered to her owners in Seattle, Washington. There are other ships larger, and of more beam, but they are not cargo ships, and what adds especial interest to this one is the fact that she is the largest ship ever constructed in an American yard. The Minnesota is 630 feet in length, 73 feet 6 inches beam, 55 feet deep, and has five complete steel decks from stem to stern; also four other decks amidships for passengers' cabins, state rooms, dining rooms, etc., which in all gives her nine decks.

"Upon arriving at Philadelphia we gave a reception to which several thousand people responded, after which we proceeded to Norfolk, Va., where we took aboard 15,000 tons of coal, part of which was to be delivered to parties at Seattle, Washington. Before finishing our cargo we were compelled to pull away from the wharf and out to Fortress Monroe, where we found plenty of water. This maneuver required the assistance of five ocean tugs.

"Having dropped our hook, we at once proceeded with the work of loading by the aid of lighters. According to the "Plimsol mark," when loaded with a cargo of 28,000 tons, the Minnesota displaces 38,830 tons of water. The Plimsol mark is so named after Samuel Plimsol, an English legislator, commonly known as "The Sailors' Friend." He was born in Bristol, England, Feb. 10, 1824. When assistant engineer, and at the same time ordered the huge fire pumps started as I had made the discovery upon taking charge of the watch. In a few moments quite a young man he interested himself in the welfare of the sailors of the merchant marine. He was the author of a law passed by parliament placing a mark on the sides of ships, amidship, consisting of a disc twelve inches in diameter with a horizontal line through the center eighteen inches long, this line and the center of the disc being the load line for salt water. Mr. Plimsol died in 1898.

"The ship is provided with 58 watertight compartments and carries 5,000 tons of water ballast. A longitudinal bulkhead extends the entire length of the ship, and is fitted with watertight doors which operate by electricity and divide the craft into two complete ships, each absolutely independent of the other. A double bottom runs the entire length of the ship, six feet deep and with a capacity of 3,966 tons of water. In addition to this she has four 'tween decks tanks which carry 1,106 tons.



"Electricity plays a prominent part in operating the ship. There are 1,300 electric lights of sixteen candle power. A 24-inch seachlight, rudder and shaft indicator. I will explain that a shaft indicator enables the pilot on the bridge to tell the exact number of revolutions of the propellers. A large refrigerator plant extends the entire width of the ship and is operated by eleven motors. The deck winches for handling cargo are also electric, thirty-four in number, and together with those for operating the ventilating fans make a total of sixty motors.

"The ship is driven through the water by two mammoth propellers made of bronze, the dimensions of which are twenty feet, having a pitch of 23 feet. By the pitch, I mean the distance the screw would advance in one revolution if it were working into a solid body. The Minnesota also steers by electricity, and has a rudder which weighs thirty-nine tons. The whistle is operated by an electric releasing valve, electricity moves the bread dough in her bakers, washes the dishes in the galley and dries them, bakes the griddle cakes, dries and irons the clothes in the laundry and runs the elevators.

"The main propelling engines are of the three cylinder triple expansion type with the Stevenson link motion, and are fitted with a marine governor. In their order of installation they are high pressure forward, low pressure, and intermediate pressure. The power is close to 12,000 horsepower which easily drives the ship at nearly sixteen knots. Sixteen Niclausse water tube boilers, allowed 250 pounds pressure, easily furnish ample steam.

"The funnel is oblong and measures traversely sixteen feet three inches by nineteen feet four inches, fore and aft, and is 135 feet high. It is equipped with the induced draft, operated by four Westinghouse engines from as many fan rooms in the boiler house. Stoking is done by hand but the ship will be given mechanical stokers as soon as they are tried in another ship of the line. Her coal bunkers hold 6,000 tons for steaming purposes, a good-sized cargo for a modern freighter. She has accommodations for nearly 3,000 people, including her crew, and a cargo of 28,000 tons.

"By way of comparison the Minnesota is equal to fifteen ships the size of the City of Lowell, and if on end would be 80 feet higher than the Washington monument, and would be when in this position two and one-third times higher than the Flatiron building in New York City. She requires 125 men in the engine department, 18 being engineers. The navigating staff numbers 47; steward's staff, 73.

"We started from Fortress Monroe October 1, and, with the exception of a few days, were favored with fine weather. After steaming about 500 knots a fierce fire was discovered in the starboard bunkers, I at once sent word to the first I had a deluge of water pouring upon the slowly burning volcano, for such was so large a mass of burning coal. This was continued until the accumulation of water in the boiler room bilges became dangerous to the lives of those employed there. During the operation of the bilge pumps their suction pipes had become entirely clogged with small lumps of coal and rendered useless. But the water already applied had so deadened the fire as to hold it in check until we could fully relieve the situation, which was anything but pleasant.

"After I had spent my four hours below the grating, I received orders from the first assistant to select as many men as I could use to disconnect the lower end of the suction pipe, which was below the surface. I selected five good men, among them being a tall Irishman, I asked him how far he could reach below the surface and work with a wrench, the reply being not very satisfactory. I told him to step over on the pipe, not thinking how deep it was, when, to my dismay, my six-footer went to the upper joint of his ears in water. I concluded it wise to abandon that plan and proceeded to drill holes through the engine room bulkhead, thereby allowing the water to escape from the boiler rooms to the engine room suction. This was successful and in a few hours we were again dry shod.

"We arrived at the Bay of All Saints October 19, with the weather like a day at home in June, all nature resplendent in the beauties of summer verdure.

"After rounding Cape Horn, and while off the coast of Ecundor, we again discovered fire on December 1, this time the most dangerous we had encountered at any time, as it was in direct contact with the hull of the ship. The plates were so hot that they cast a glare out on the surface of the sea. This was at 2 o'clock in the morning, so all hands were called and a vigorous effort made to extinguish the fire, by the application of plenty of salt water. Four men were nearly suffocated by the deadly coal gas. A very heavy fire was still in progress when I took charge the next morning at 8 o'clock. Word was sent again to the chief engineer, who at once took charge of the fire fighting from the main deck, directing operations through the chutes. I went below and gave my attention to the work there. I first told my water tenders to be especially careful in the regulation of their feed valves and to carry a little more than ordinarily, for I expected trouble. Very soon a large body of water that had become imprisoned above the boilers became liberated and covering the boilers caused an explosion of four water glass gauges, and at the same time another volume came rushing down the chutes with such force that it carried coal enough with it to make a deposit in the fireroom about three feet deep on a level, nearly killing a fireman. The fire was the result of spontaneous combustion. This may never occur again, for the causes have been overcome by covering the boilers with asbestos.

"What is such a great cargo ship for? For the Oriental trade between Hong Kong, China, and Seattle, Washington, the terminus of the Great Northern railroad, which will furnish the cargoes. Her first cargo being equal to fifty railroad trains of thirty cars each, one can form some idea of what it means to load so large a carrier. One commodity alone was 21,000 bales of cotton."

LIONS CHASE DAD FROM THE COLISEUM.

BY HON. GEORGE W. PECK.

Rome, Italy.—My Dear Old "Pard"—Well, sir, if you could see me now, you wouldn't know me, because foreign travel has broadened me out, so I can talk on any subject, and people of my age look upon me as an authority, and they surround me everywhere I go, and urge me to talk. The fact that the boys and girls do not understand a word I say makes no difference. They do not wear many clothes here, and there is no style about them, and when they see me, with a whole suit of clothes on, and a hat, and shoes and socks, and a scarfpin on my necktie, they think I must be an Americano that is too rich for any use, or something that ranks with a prince at least, and the boys delight to be with me, and do errands for me, and the girls seem to be in love with me.

There is no way you can tell if a girl is in love with you, except that she looks at you with eyes that are as black as coal, and they seem to burn a hole right into your insides, and when they take hold of your hand they hang on, and squeeze like alamand-left in a dance at home, and they snug up to you, and are as warm and cheerful as a gas stove.

Say, I sat on a bench in a plaza with a girl about my age, for an hour, while the other girls and boys sat on the ground and looked at us in admiration, and when I put my arm around her and kissed her on her pouting lips, it brought on a revolution. An Italian soldier policeman took me by the neck and threw me across the street, the girl scratched me with her finger nails and bit me, and yelled some grand hailing sign of distress, her brother and a ragged boy that was in love with the girl, and was jealous, drew

AND IT BROUGHT ON A REVOLUTION

daggers, and the whole crowd yelled murder, and I started for our hotel on a run, and the whole population of Rome seemed to follow me, and I might as well have been a negro accused of crime in the states. I thought they would burn me at the stake, but dad came out of the hotel and threw a handful of small change into the crowd, and it was all off.

After they picked up the coin they beckoned me to come out and play some more, but not any more for little Hennery. I have been in love in all countries where we have traveled, and in all languages, but this Italian love takes the whole bakery, and I do not go around any more without a chaperon. The girls are ragged, and wear shawls over their heads, and there are holes in their dresses and their skin isn't white, like American girls', but is what they call olive complexion, like stuffed olives you buy in bottles, stuffed with cayenne pepper, but the girls are just like the cayenne pepper, so warm that you want to throw water on yourself after they have touched you. Gee, but I wouldn't want to live in a climate where girls were a torrid zone, 'cause I should melt like an icicle that drops in a stove, and makes steam, and blows up the whole house.

Well, old man, you talk about churches, but you don't know anything about it. Dad and I went to St. Peter's in Rome, and it is the grandest thing in the world. Say, the Congregational church at home, which we thought so grand, could be put in one little corner of St. Peter's, and would look like 30 cents. St. Peter's covers ground about half a mile square, and when you go inside and look at grown people on the other side of it, they look like flies, and the organ is as big as a block of buildings in Chicago, and when they blow it, you think the last day has come, and yet the music is as sweet as a melodeon, and makes you want to get down on your knees with all the thousands of good Christians of Italy, and confess that you are a fraud, that ought to be arrested.

Dad and I have been to all kinds of churches, everywhere, and never turned a hair, but since we got to this town, and got some of the prevailing religion into our systems, we feel guilty, and it seems as though everybody could see right into us, and that they knew we were heathen, that never knew there was a God. Sure thing, I never supposed there were so many people in the world that worshiped their Maker, as there are here, and I don't wonder that all over the world good people look to Rome for the light. Dad keeps telling me that when we get home we will set an example that will make people pay attention, but he says he does not want to join the church until he has seen all the sights, and then he will swear off for good.

He said to me yesterday: "Now, Hennery, I have been to all the pious places with you, the pope's residence, the catacombs and St. Peter's, where they preach from 40 different places, and make you feel like giving up your sins, and I have looked at carvings, and decorations, and marble and jewels, and seen the folly of my ways of life, and I am ripe for a change, but before I give up the world and all of its wickedness, I want blood. I want to go to the other extreme, and see the wild beasts at the Coliseum tear human beings limb from limb, and drink their blood, and see gladiators gladiate, and chop down their antagonists, and put one foot on their prostrate necks, like they do in the theatres, and then I am ready to leave this town and be good."

Well, sir, I have been in lots of tight places before, but this one beat the band. Here was my dad, who did not know that the Roman gladiator business had been off the boards for over 2,000 years, that the eating of human prisoners by wild beasts in the presence of the Roman pop-

WHAT DAD WANTED TO SEE.

ulace was played out, and that the Coliseum was a ruin and did not exist as a place of amusement. He thought everything that he had read about the horrors of a Roman holiday was running today, as a sideshow, and he wanted to see it, and I had encouraged him in his idea, because he was nervous, and I didn't want to undeceive him. He had come to Rome to see things he couldn't find at home, and it was up to me to deliver the goods.

Gee, but it made me sweat, 'cause I knew if dad did not get a show for his money, he would lay it up against me, so I told him we would go to the Colisum that night and see the hungry lions and tigers eat some of the leading citizens, just as they did when Caesar run the show. Then I found an American from Chicago at the hotel, who sells soap in Rome, and told him what dad expected of me in the way of amusement, and he said the only way was to take dad out to the Coliseum, and in the dark roll a barrel of broken glass down the tiers of seats and make him believe there was an earthquake that had destroyed the Coliseum, and that the lions and tigers were all loose, looking for people to eat, and scare dad and make a run back to town.

I didn't want to play such a scandalous trick on dad, but the Chicago man said that was the only way out of it, and he could get a barrel of broken glass for a dollar, and hire four ruffians that could roar like lions for a few dollars, and it would give dad good exercise, and maybe save him from a run of Roman fever, 'cause there was nothing like a good sweat to knock the fever out of a fellow's system. The thing struck me as not only a good experience for dad, but a life saver, so I whacked up the money, and the Chicago soap man did the rest.

After dark we went out to the ruin of the Coliseum, where a great many tourists go to look at the ruins by moonlight, and dad was as anxious and blood-thirsty as a young surgeon cutting up his first "stiff." When we got to the right place, and I told dad we were a little early, because the nobility were not in their seats, the villains began to roar three dollars' worth, like hungry lions, and dad turned a little pale, and said that sounded like the real thing.

I told him we better not get too near, because we were not accustomed to seeing live men chewed up by beasts, and dad said he didn't care how near we got, as long as they chewed and tore to pieces the natives; so we started to work up a little nearer, when there was a noise such as I never heard before, as the hogshead of broken glass began to roll down the tiers of stone seats, and I fell over on the ground, and pushed dad, and he went over in the sand and struck his pants on a cactus, and yelled that he was

I DIDN'T KNOW HE WAS SUCH A SPRINTER.

stabbed with a dirk, and I got up and fell down again, and just then the Chicago soap man came up on a gallop, followed by the villains playing lion and tiger, and dad asked the Chicago man what seemed to be the matter, and he said: "Matter enough; there has been an earthquake, and the Coliseum has fallen down, killing more than 10,000 Romans, and the animals' cages are busted and the animals are loose, looking for fresh meat, and we better get right back to Rome, too quick, or we will be eaten alive. Come on if you are with me! Do you hear the lions after us?" said he, as the hired villains roared.

Well, you'd a died to see dad get up out of that prickly cactus, and take the lead for good old Rome. I didn't know he was such a sprinter, but we trailed along behind, roaring like lions and snarling like tigers and yip-yapping like hyenas and barking like timber wolves, and we couldn't see dad for the dust, on that moonlight night.

We slowed up and let dad run ahead, and he got to the hotel first, and we paid off the villains, and finally we went in the hotel and found dad in the barroom puffing and drinking a highball. "Pretty near hell, wasn't it?" said dad, to the soap man. "Did the lions catch anybody?" "O, a few of the lower classes," said the soap man, "but none of the nobility. The nobility were in the boxes, and that part of the Coliseum never falls during an earthquake," and the soap man joined dad in a highball.

After dad got through puffing and had wiped about two quarts of perspiration off his head and neck, and the soap man had told him what a great thing it was to perspire in Rome, on account of the Roman fever, that catches a man at night and kills him before morning, dad turned to me and said: "Hennery, you go pack up and we get out of this in the morning, for I feel as though I had been chewed by one of those hyenas. Not any more Rome for papa," and the highball party broke up and we went to bed to get sleep enough to leave town.

Do you know, the next morning those hired villains made the soap man and I pay ten dollars extra on account of straining their lungs, roaring like lions? But we paid for their lungs all right, rather than have them present a bill to dad.

Well, good-by, old man. We are getting all the fun there is going. Your only HENNERY.

(Copyright, 1905, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

THE VALLEY ROAD.

At eventide I shade my eyes
And peer into the West,
Where winding down the shining plain,
And round each wooded crest,
The highroad goes the sunset way,
Upon the endless quest.

Full many a traveler I have seen
(And one was passing fair)
Go down the valley from my door,
And swiftly vanish there.
Some I have sped upon their path,
And lightened some of care.

One day I, too, shall take my staff
And down the valley go,
For one who went was passing fair,
And waits for me, I know.
And I shall find her—O my Soul!—
Beyond the sunset glow!

—James Owen Tryon, in New England Magazine.

INDIAN CUSTOMS.

Some of the Tribes Are Sun Worshippers.

A recent article written by Matt Duhr contains a graphic description of some of the strange customs of certain tribes of Oklahoma Indians. Mr. Duhr says:

"Yes, some of our redmen are sun worshippers. I have seen many Iowas and Tarvness address their prayers and lamentations to the glorious orb of day. The Iowas, who have dwindled down to 87 persons, believe in spirits, spiritual horses, dogs and birds. Billy Dole, an old Iowa Amerind, once told me: 'I have eleven squaws and papooses up there. I can see them, and see lots of my ponies grazing on the ever green prairies where white men can't burn the grass.'

"When masked who made the lightning and thunder, the late Chief Tohee said: 'The big, very big thunder, God makes it to scare or kill bad people. When He makes sheet or forked lightning, then He wants to just scare bad people, but when He wants to kill a great liar or thief, then He shoots them to death with a ball.' Only one Iowa 'Amerind' was ever killed by lightning. All Iowas preserve the account of that terrible event with great care. It is taught and retold to the Iowa children with religious provision.

"Long ago, when over 100,000 Iowas lived in the state of Iowa, a certain foremost medicine man sent word to all the members of the tribe to come to his wigwam during the time when the trees were green and partake of a nine days' feast. Over 50,000 Iowas assembled at the appointed place when the flowers were blooming. Their provisions had been used up. They were very hungry; they were about starving. Then the headmen asked the medicine man when the promised feast would come off. Then he laughed like a fool and said: 'I just wanted to deceive you, to fool you. I have hardly anything to eat myself.' Just then the thunder god sent a lightning bolt from the clear sky and killed the greatest liar of the Iowa nation.

"Most of the Amerindian parents refrain from teaching their infants baby talk. The papooses are taught to speak correctly from their birth or shortly after. White folks first teach their offspring a doodge dorg jargon, and then take great pains to unlearn what they impressed on their minds and tongues.

"Hardly any of the Amerindian mythologies have been condensed and printed. The Amerinds have many assistant gods; the snow god, the rain rod, the tornado gods and a host of bigger and lesser gods. Some of our Oklahoma Amerinds firmly believe that some of their noted ancestors dwell in certain stars, and when they see a so-called shooting star—they explain that a departed Amerind has descended from above to visit his relatives on earth.

"Some of the ignoble red men mourn with vigor for their dead and have them entombed in $50 shroud coffins. Some have mourners to sing, chant or grunt the great deeds performed by the deceased. The hired mourners have to abstain from eating during the mourning. They are tied securely on their ponies, so that when sleeping they cannot fall from their horses. Some of these paid mourners for the dead refrain from eating for four days and nights.

"The last noted mourner was hired to mourn four days and nights on the banks of the sandy Cimarron. He was paid four gallons of whisky in advance for his doleful services. He managed to drink all his wages, except one mouthful, before the last five minutes of his solemn contract. He drank the last drink at midnight of the fourth day and expired in ten minutes."—Kansas City Journal

WHERE IS THE WEST?

An editorial in The World Today answers the above question thus:

It would be easier to tell where is the east. That is always toward the Atlantic. Boston is east to Cleveland; Chicago is east to Colorado, and everything this side of the Cascade Mountains is east to the Pacific coast. It almost amounts to this. The west is where a man is; the east is where he or his father came from.

So it comes to pass that the west has no fixed geographical limits like the south and New England. It is something more than a geographical term. Like Boston, it is a state of mind. There are mountains and rivers and oceans within the limits of which this state of mind is preeminently to be found, but it is to be recognized in other regions as well. You can tell a westerner as you can tell a southerner, sometimes by his speech, always by his attitude toward life.

The west means Americans who are controlled by certain ideas and motives. But American does not mean Anglo-Saxon beyond the Alleghanies. It is never strictly speaking a matter of descent, but this is doubly true of that great region where blood and ideas and habits of every people under the sun are fusing into a new race. Inevitably the west is cosmopolitan. With such an origin it could not be otherwise. Provincialism in any arrogant sense of the term you will not find outside of the thirteen original states of the union. On the prairies too many men have succeeded where according to all precedent they ought to have failed, for anyone to claim a proprietary right in omniscience. Lacking that, however convinced it may be of its own superiority, the west is tolerant and the westerner is at home everywhere.

Alligators Were "Fiblous."

Hugh O. Penticost relates with great glee a little incident which came under his observation during a trip to Florida. "We were driving up to the hotel in a stage," said he, "when we passed a bayou on the bank of which several alligators were visible. One of the passengers, who was evidently in pursuit of useful information, said the the driver: "Are those alligators amphibious?"

"Yes, sah," said the darky, "fiblous as hell, sah. Whole shote at one mouffful, sah."

Found.

"And what was it you found in my appendix, doctor?"

"A gold collar button."

"There, doggone it! That's the only place I didn't think to look for it!"—Houston Post.

THE DUKE DECIDES

—By— HEADON HILL Author of By a Hair's-Breadth, Etc.

Copyright, 1903, by A. Wessels Co.

CHAPTER VIII.

In the famous white drawing-room at Beaumanoir House Sybil Hanbury was preparing to end a solitary evening by the simple process of going to bed. The butler, a martyr to punctilio, had insisted on lighting every jet in the chandeliers and in the sconces on the walls, with the result that the vast apartment scintillated like a ball room, accentuating the loneliness of the black-clad little figure of its sole occupant.

Sybil laid aside her book, and surveyed the splendid emptiness of the room with a smile of amusement for her monopoly of so much gorgeoulsy upholstered space. But as she realized that her monopoly of the white drawing room was only a detail in the much larger incongruity of her monopoly of the Piccadilly mansion, her face took a graver look.

"I trust that the Vincents will be ready to take me in next week," she mused with a touch of impatience. "The idea of a score of servants and an acre of ducal palace being run for a simple body like me is too ridiculous, especially with the rightful owner ready to take possession."

She had been both puzzled and attracted by her cousin at General Sadgrove's that afternoon. As a child she had heard so much contemptuous obloquy poured on the absent ne'er-do-well that, in spite of his generosity to Alec Forsyth and his consideration for herself, she had been prepared to cling to the old prejudice. It had, however, at once broken down under the pathetic plea for friendship which she had discerned in the Duke's troubled eyes, for her womanly insight told her that the new head of the family was under the influence of a mental strain almost amounting to physical distress.

"He looks like a man sitting on an infernal machine, listening to the tick-tack of the clock-work," she reflected. "Yet I don't think he's wicked, or the sort of person with a past likely to fly up and hit him in the face. I wish I knew what he is grizzling about, so that Alec and I could do him a good turn in exchange for his benevolence."

She had risen with the intention of retiring to her own room, when the butler entered hurriedly, and with traces of well-disciplined agitation on his episcopal countenance. Mr. Prince had grown gray in the ducal service; but, beyond a slight fatherliness of manner, he did not presume on the fact towards the orphan scion of the great house.

"I really don't know, Miss, if I ought to disturb you so late on such a matter," he said. "Two men have called to see his Grace, and, failing him, insisted on my ascertaining if you would receive them."

"I know nothing of the Duke's affairs, and I am just going to bed," Sybil replied, wondering at the usually correct retainer's excitement. "Besides, Prince, 'insist' is rather a curious word to use here," she added with a trace of asperity.

"I should not have ventured to repeat such an objectionable phrase, Miss, if it had not been used with a sort of authority," the butler hastened to put himself right. "I ought to have mentioned that they are Scotland Yard detectives, which accounts for my being a bit flurried."

Sybil promptly sat down again and bade Prince show the visitors in. She had no desire to pry into her cousin's business, nor did her reception of the police-officers imply any such intention. But at that moment her preconceived notion that the Duke was the center of a mystery took definite shape, and she was above all things loyal to the house. She decided that in her cousin's interest it would be wiser to see these men, and, if possible, forearm herself with a knowledge of their designs.

But when Prince returned it was to usher in not two men, but only one—a cadaverous, middle-aged person in the garb of a clergyman, who waited obsequiously near the door while his card was presented by the butler.

"I found when I got back into the hall that he'd sent the other man away, Miss—said there was no need for two of them to intrude upon you," explained Prince in an undertone.

Sybil nodded, but the furtive glances of the clerically dressed visitor caused her to call Prince back as he was retiring.

"I trust you didn't leave them alone in the hall?" she whispered.

"Oh, dear, no, Miss; William, the second footman, was on duty in the hall while I came to you," was the reply, uttered in a slightly injured tone.

Prince having taken a dignified departure, Sybil beckoned forward the individual whom his card proclaimed to be "Inspector Chantrey, Criminal Investigation Department." He advanced with a shambling walk and with deprecating gestures in keeping with his disguise; but Sybil formed the opinion that all his nervousness was not simulated. It struck her that he was listening intently as he threaded his way through the priceless Louis Seize garniture of the white drawing-room.

He stood before her at last, for all the world like a half-famished wolf in the presenceof a very wide-awake and dainty lamb that had not the least intention of being devoured. He spoke hurriedly—almost perfunctorily, as though he set no great store by his questions or the answers to them; and all the time that listening attitude was noticeable.

"I called in the hope of finding his Grace at home," he began, with a half-note of interrogation.

"Well, the butler will have told you that he is not at home," said Sybil sharply.

"True; but servants are not always reliable, and I thought I had better see one of the family. Might I ask if the Duke is expected here tonight?"

"No, he isn't. What do you want him for?" snapped Sybil.

The aplomb of the question seemed to take the inquisitor back. He glanced curiously at the girl in the high-backed arm-chair, first scanning her tenacous little face, but quickly dropping his shifty eyes to the carelessly crossed shoes.

He began to "hem" and "ha."

"The fact of the matter is, we have had a communication from the county police at Prior's Tarrant, in respect of an assault of one of the servants in the park yesterday. The local people think the attack may have been intended for the Duke, and they have wired us to make inquiries."

The reason alleged for his visit sounded plausible, and in some degree might account for the hunted look she had surprised in the Duke's eyes. Yet she was not altogether satisfied. It was conceivable that the police should want to question the Duke, but the excuse for intruding on her at such an hour hardly seemed adequate.

"I am still at a loss to see how I can be of service to you in the matter of which I know nothing," she said, not attempting to keep the suscpicion out of her voice.

"I only desired to make sure, madam, that the Duke was not at home. Having obtained that assurance from the fountain-head, pray permit me to withdraw," was the nervously spoken reply, punctuted by an awkward bow and the commencement of a hurried retreat. But the visitor had only taken three steps down the long vista of the room when the door was flung open, and Prince announced, with the air of one who springs a surprise:

"His Grace the Duke!"

Beaumanoir was very pale, but he advanced without hesitation, meeting Sybil's interrogator half-way up the room. Startled as she was by her cousin's unexpected appearance, the girl intuitively rose and went forward, vaguely conscious of a desire to hear if the man repeated the same tale.

"Well, sir?" said the Duke, curtly.

Sybil hardly knew whether or no she was relieved when, word for word, the man repeated the reason he had just given her for his call. Watching her cousin's face, she saw the pallor yield to a flush of evident annoyance.

"Oh, yes; something of the kind occurred in the park at Prior's Tarrant," he angrily replied. "But all this about the man being mistaken for me is officious nonsense—too trivial to warrant your pushing your way into this young lady's presence at eleven o'clock at night. I shall complain to your superiors of this most impertinent intrusion."

"What could it mean?" Sybil asked herself. The man's nervous air—his attitude of listening—had disappeared. His sly face grew sleekly impudent under Beaumanior's rebuke and it was quite jauntily that he answered:

"Then I'll bid your Grace good-night. Very possibly you'll reconsider the advisability of raising the question at Scotland Yard."

The clerical coat-tails went flapping down the room, the Duke following them to the door, where he handed their owner over to Prince, who was hovering in the hall. Having given a sharp order to "show the gentleman out," Beaumanoir returned to Sybil, humbly apologizing, but with signs of haste in his manner.

"My dear cousin, I am more than annoyed at Prince's laxity in admitting that fellow," he said, taking her hand. "It is fortunate that I chanced to look in in the hope of finding you up, and so was able to rid you of him. I came to leave a message for Alec in case he calls presently."

"But Alec is the pink of propriety," exclaimed Sibyl, laughing in spite of herself. "He doesn't call on an unprotected damsel, even if he is engaged to her, at eleven o'clock at night."

"Nevertheless, I believe that he will call here very shortly; and I should like him to be told that I am all right, and, in fact, that I am going out of town for a few days to the seaside. I will communicate with him when I want him to enter on his secretarial duties. That is all, I think. I must really be off now."

But Sybil would not at once take his proffered hand. She remembered that he had mentioned that he was to spend the night at Alec's chambers, and this sudden derangement of plans, coupled with the lurking suggestion in his message, was, to say the least of it, mysterious. Looking into the tired eyes, she found again that expression of sleepless worry that had puzzled her. Why should it be necessary for this young man, newly come to great wealth and station, to notify his friends so feverishly that he was "all right," and in the same breath announce his retreat from London to some vague destination—not to his own country-seat?

"As you expect Alec here, wouldn't it be better to wait for him?" she urged; adding naively, "I could even offer you a bed, if you would condescend to make yourself at home in your own house."

But Beaumanoir was in no mood to perceive the humor of the situation. He was clearly fidgeting to be gone, and Sybil could only conclude that he wanted to be gone before Alec arrived. With a girl's faith in her lover's power to surmount most difficulties, she decided to try and detain her cousin as long as possible; but her diplomacy was not called into play. Prince, now wearing an air of mild protest at all these excursions and alarums, appeared in the doorway to announce:

"Mr. Forsyth."

Beaumanoir was evidently disconcerted at not having made his exit in time; and Sybil, recognizing that there was something between the two men not for her ears, tactfully withdrew to the other end of the room, after smiling a greeting to her lover. She thought none the worse of him because he was too preoccupied to return it. She was beginning to discern an undercurrent of serious import beneath the happenings of the past half-hour.

"What made you break cover, old chap! You've given me a pretty scare," said Forsyth to the Duke. "When I found you'd gone, I came on here on the off-chance."

"I didn't think it fair to subject you to the sort of night you might have had with me as an inmate, so I cleared out," Beaumanoir replied, wearily. "I guessed you'd inquire here, so I called in to leave word that I was all right—up to date."

"You were not molested before quitting my chambers?"

"No. Why do you ask?"

"Because the place has been visited: it must have been after you left," said Forsyth, gravely. And he went on to relate how he had found the door broken open, and how he had met two suspicious-looking men on the stairs, one dressed as a clergyman and the other in shabby tweeds.

"Dressed as a clergyman?" cried Beaumanoir, startled into forgetfulness of Sybil's presence in the room. "Then, Alec, I have stood face to face with death in this house not ten minutes ago. I found your sham parson here, professing to be an official detective; but I doubted him from the first."

His raised tones reached Sybil, who realized that the house of Beaumanoir was confronted by no ordinary emergency. What the peril could be that theatened her noble relative she had no means of knowing, or any wish to know; but the Duke's description of himself as standing "face to face with death" amid the seeming security of his own white drawing-room touched her with the icy hand of unknown dread, and, moreover, filled her with a sense of responsibility. The man who was not safe under the dazzling lights of that splendid apartment, with a host of servants within call, was going forth into all the insecurity of the London streets at midnight because, her instinct told her, he would not expose her to the same danger.

Her cousin's chivalry appealed not only to her loyalty to the house, but to that protective impulse which springs readily in every woman's heart.

"I couldn't help overhearing you," she said, coming forward. "I, too, doubted that man—very strongly. I am sure he meant no good. But what I want to say, Cousin Charles, is that you must remain here tonight. If you go out of the house, I shall go also."

Forsyth shot a grateful look at her.

"The best possible plan," he said, quickly. "Now, don't be obstinate, duke. The man has left the premises, I presume? Good! That being so, we shall be a poor lot if we can't prevent his getting in again, which he is hardly likely to attempt. There is nothing to hinder you spending a good night here, without the slightest risk of unpleasantness either to Sybil or to yourself, and in the morning you and I can talk over your future movements at leisure."

"And I quite meant what I said," Sybil added, firmly. "If you won't stay here, you will put me to the inconvenience of turning out and going to a hotel at twelve o'clock at night. I have no intention of being forced into the horrid feeling that I am keeping you from the shelter of your own roof."

Under the pleading of the two pairs of kindly eyes turned on him, Beaumanoir wavered. The chance of sleep and rest was tempting. He stepped to the door, and found Prince in the great entrance hall.

"That man who called himself a detective has gone?" he inquired. "You are sure there is no mistake about it? You showed him to the door yourself, and saw him out?"

"And secured the door immediately afterwards, your grace. Mr. Forsyth will bear me out in that; I had to withdraw the bolts to admit him."

Beaumanoir returned to the drawing room.

"You are both very good, and I will stay for tonight only," he assented. "I wish I could make the explanation I owe you, but—well, I am the victim of circumstances."

"The explanation will keep," said Forsyth, bluntly. "May I stay, too?"

The permission was, of course, accorded, and Sybil bade them good-night and retired to her room, giving orders on the way for two adjoining bedrooms to be prepared for them. The two men went into the smoking room for a whisky and cigarette while the rooms were being got ready; but each with tacit consent avoided the topic of the moment. The one idea in Alec's mind was to let Beaumanior have a good sleep, and persuade him into a serious discussion in the morning.

They parted at the door of their bedrooms on the first floor, where the late Duke's valet, who was still in the house, had done everything possible to cope with the sudden emergency. Pajamas had been routed out, and toilet requisites provided. The windows of both rooms looked out over the ceaseless traffic of Piccadilly, so that no danger could be apprehended from that quarter; yet Forsyth sat for a long time before turning in to bed. In his ignorance of what was the source of the Duke's danger, he had been loath to excite remark among the servants by fussing about the proper locking up of the mansion: but the stately tread of Prince going his rounds reassured him on that point, and eventually he slept.

In the meanwhile, Sybil, in her room at the other end of the same corridor, was finding a still greater difficulty in composing herself to rest. The events of the evening, in such startling contrast with the normal calm of the dignified establishment that had been her home, had unsettled—not to say alarmed—her, and she felt no inclination to the lace-edged pillow that usually wooed her to willing slumbers. She was a sound, healthy girl, untroubled by nerves; but she felt a singular need for alertness, unreasonable perhaps, but imperative.

The Duke's anxiety to make sure that the clerically dressed individual had really left the house had impressed her; and now, too late for inquiry, she remembered that she had omitted to mention that two men had called, one of them not having been shown into her presence. The latter, Prince had said, had been dismissed by his colleague; but his departure had only been witnessed by William, the second footman—a dreamy servant at the best times, and unreliable by reason of a hopeless attachment to the senior housemaid. The thought thrilled Sybil that the other man, having hoodwinked the footman, might still be in the house, concealed in one of the many unused rooms.

The idea of a lurking prowler, biding his time in the stillness of the sleeping household, kept her wakeful. One or twice she looked out into the corridor; but the flicker of her candle showed two rows of closed doors, without a sign of life, and each time she went back and tried to fix her attention on a book. So the night dragged into the small hours; and about three o'clock, after a longer interval than before, she determined to take one more peep and then get into bed.

She had already grasped the door-handle, when she withdrew her hand as though it had been stung by an adder. A faint scrooping sound told her that someone was doing something in the corridor, and half a minute's strained listening told her that, whatever that something was, it was persistent and continuous. It went on and on, like the drone of a bee in a bottle.

Silently crossing the room, she turned down her gas to a pin-point and blew out the candle with which she had intended to investigate. Then she returned to the door, and, opening it noiselessly tiptoed into the outer darkness. Here the sound, though still faint, was more distinctly audible, and she was able to locate it at the door of the room occupied by the Duke. The discovery left her no time for fear, or even for conjecture. There was only one thing to be done—to rouse Alec and the Duke, but without, till that supreme moment, alarming the unseen manipulator at her cousin's door. Thus would she narrow the time at the disposal of that mysterious person for revising his plans and effecting his escape.

The thick pile carpet made for silence, and she stole quietly along the broad passage, touching and counting the doors till she reached that of Forsyth's room—only a few feet from the gentle bur-bur that had attracted her attention, and only a few feet from someone stealthily at work in the dark. A steady snore from the interior of the Duke's chamber explained his complacence under that uncanny tampering with his approaches.

Again giving herself no time for fear, Sybil beat a rat-tat on Forsyth's door, calling him by name. The sound at the next door immediately ceased, an instant of intense silence following, and then almost simultaneously two things happened. An iron grip settled on the girl's wrist, just as Forsyth flung open the door of his room, in which he had wisely turned the gas full on as he leaped out of bed. The light streamed into the corridor and shone upon a man in sh

said Forsyth, drily.

When the procession of three, led by the stranger with a brace of pistols at his head, had filed off to the grand staircase, Sybil ran back to her room and fetched her candle. An inspection of the Duke's door showed that a panel had been partially cut out with a watch-spring saw, which was still sticking in the almost invisible fissure.

CHAPTER IX.

Some five hours later General Sadgrove, at his house in Grosvenor Gardens, was taking his morning tub, when a servant tapped at the door of the bath-room and informed him that Mr. Alec Forsyth wanted to see him very urgently. The general as speedily as possible donned his dressing-gown and descended to his sanctum. His keen eyes just glanced at the troubled face of the young man standing on the hearth-rug; then, in his laconic way, he asked:

"What's wrong, laddie? Your chum Beaumanoir been in the wars?"

Forsyth favored him with a startled stare, and then broke into an uneasy laugh.

"You seem to have been exercising your faculty of second-sight already, Uncle Jem," he said.

"The man was being stalked," said the general. "Has anyone caught him?"

"Very nearly," replied Forsyth; and he proceeded to narrate the events of the night, and also what Beaumanoir had told him of the previous attempts on his life. At mention of the Duke's absolute refusal to disclose the cause of the vendetta and to invoke the protection of the police, General Sadgrove drew a long breath. On hearing that he had in the small hours of that morning, thanks to the vigilance of Sybil Hanbury, held one of his would-be assassins at his mercy, but had quietly escorted him to the door and let him go, the whilom hunter of Dacoits uttered inarticulate grunts.

"And now, Uncle Jem, I have come to you for help," Forsyth proceeded earnestly. "I have persuaded the Duke to permit me to tell you in strictest confidence as much as he has told me, and I think if you can make any suggestions for baffling these unknown malefactors that he will adopt them—always provided your advice does not entail going to the police. He has given me his word of honor to remain at Beaumanoir House until I return; but the odds are they'll have another shy at him directly he pokes his nose outside."

The general had been absently toying with a tray of Indian curios, but he now looked sharply up at his nephew.

"You are not exactly blind, Alec, and can read between the lines," he said. "Reluctance on the part of a man threatened with murder to communicate with the authorities must mean that he has got an ugly sort of secret himself."

"You know his record, sir. Charles Hanbury was never any one's enemy but his own, and I expect the Duke of Beaumanoir is much the same," replied Forsyth with a warmth which left the General quite unmoved. The old warrior reverted to his curios and spent a couple of minutes in balancing an Afghan dagger on his finger, till, apparently inspired by the performance, he laid the venomous blade aside.

"I agree with you in one aspect of the case," he said. "An insurance company, knowing what we know, would be ill-advised to take a risk on his Grace's life. The chances are in favor of his being a dead man within twenty-four hours of his quitting his present shelter. I presume that precautions have been taken against any more bogus detectives, or bogus anything else, gaining access to him during your absence?"

Forsyth replied that the Duke had promised to remain in his own room till he returned, and that the butler had been instructed to admit no one into the house in any pretence whatever. Moreover, he added, with a proud note in his voice, Sybil was co-operating, and was thoroughly alive to the emergency.

"Then," said the General, briskly, "I will finish dressing, and when we have had a mouthful of breakfast I will go back with you to Beaumanoir House. We must get your Duke into the interior of a safer zariba than a Piccadilly mansion before we can open parallel trenches against such a persistent enemy."

(To be Continued.)

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

INDIAN SUPERSTITIONS

Their Belief in Ghosts, Witches and Power of the Medicine Men.

The Indian believes there are boa constrictors in the streams of North America, and also that the South American tapir lives in North America. He calls the boa constrictor the iste-ach-warnayer and calls the tapir nacas-oh-mer.

The Indian believes he has a cure and preventive for rabies or hydrophobia. He also believes he can cure any snake bite on earth, from a ground rattler or to a velvet tail or diamond rattler. An Indian never was known to go mad from a dog bite or die from a rattler's bite, while other races succumb to the venom of a snake or go mad from the bite of a rabid dog. The Indian believes that cleansing the stomach each full of the moon by vomiting gives long life and good health to all who will practice it through life.

The Indian, when in battle and fatally wounded, believes that if his medicine man can reach him with his bitter medicine before he dies it will give him instant relief and he will be able to escape from the battlefield. He thinks a white man is honest until he finds him out, in which event he loses all confidence in him and never gets over it.

The Indian never makes up after falling out with any one. He may speak to an enemy as he passes, but dies with the hatred in his heart.

He believes as much or has as much faith in an Indian doctor as the paleface has in the M. D. The Indian doctor claims he never undertakes to treat a patient unless he thoroughly understands the nature of the case.

The red man once believed in witches, but he does not now. He says some old-time Indians may have been witches, but they are not the experts in medicine they once were. He believes that through their medicines was gained the power of witchcraft.

The Indian believes in ghosts, but claims that not many are able to see them; some never see them, while others do.—Eufaula Journal.

A Correction.

"I understan's," said Miss Minnie Brown, "dat you appeared to be feelin' yoh oats at de pahlor social recently."

"Dat wasn' oats," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "Dat was rye."—Washington Star.

BOUND TO SUIT
This Split Hickory Special is a Made to Order Buggy, yet sold for only
30 Days' Free Use Plan
$50

Therefore it is bound to suit the buyer. Split Hickory Vehicles are made by well paid, skilled union labor, in one of the largest and best equipped factories in the country. We employ no girl labor in our factory nor do we have boys doing our painting and striping. Every Split Hickory buggy embodies the results of over twenty years successful carriage manufacturing, insuring comfort, durability and correct style. Here are some of their 100 points of merit.

Screwing wheels; quick shifting shaft couplers; long distance dust-proof axles; oil tempered springs; finest quality imported all wool broad cloth upholstering, cushion and back; spring cushion and solid spring back; top has genuine No. 1 enameled leather quarters with heavy water-proof rubber roof and curtain, lined and reinforced. Wheels, gear, body and all woodwork receive 100 days in pure oil and lead; 15 coats of paint, with highest grade of finishing varnish.

To thoroughly acquaint you with our Split Hickory Vehicles, and our new and liberal plan of selling direct to users we want to send you our handsome 1905 Catalogue, comprising 125 pages, fully illustrated. The catalogue shows our complete line of Vehicles and Harness.

Send us a postal card request. Address
The OHIO CARRIAGE Mf'g. Co., (H. C. Peters, Pres.)
Station 156, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Voice of Forgiveness.

ELIZABETH AYRES

How it came about that he permitted me to be his friend and deemed me worthy of his confidence, need not be explained, as the circumstances have nothing to do with this story. It is sufficient for you who read the tale to know that he welcomed me to his home when I chose to go, and perhaps, out of his loneliness, talked more freely than he would had he received other visitors.

He was an old man and he lived in an old house, that had sheltered three generations of the same family. He was a stately old gentleman who carried his great, grey, leonine head proudly erect, defying the blighting hand of age and sorrow. Stamped with the royal seal of good birth and good breeding, he had ever held it his right to dominate others, and, though late in life had come a defiance of his will, which, in its results had taught him that to yield is sometimes the better way, when I came to know him in his declining years, he retained much of the positiveness of his personality.

There was none of his family left to bear him company in the homestead. Once the house, from which in its prime was dispensed a lavish hospitality, was a country manor, built on a hill and surrounded by a wide sweep of land. In front of it passed a road, which, in early days, was a famous stage route. Close to one of its sides a new street was cut through the grounds, and the necessary grading left a raw and ugly gash in the hill.

When the house was built, the city was farther away than now, but for years it had crept steadily toward the mansion, throwing out streets and car lines like tentacles to draw it within its grasp. The house faced the old. Pressing to its side and threatening its destruction was the new. It seemed aloof from them both, high and alone, a tall old house that stood gauntly to all the winds that blew, with the warped, cloudy panes of its windows like blind eyes, appealing dumbly.

The side of the house away from the new street was divided from a neglected garden by a tottering fence, whose gate, always ajar, sagged on its hinges. Along the fence were ancient peach trees, grown to lofty heights, which, since their fruitage time was ended, put forth their waning strength in leaves. The entrance at this side was commonly used for the coming and going of infrequent visitors. The front door was seldom opened. The hall behind it was never lighted, and at night the disused portal was like a black hollow looking out from still blacker shadows.

The old man lived within these walls alone. Each day a woman came to attend to his needs and accomplish a makeshift housekeeping. She went away at nightfall, leaving her employer to his solitude. Some way—no one knows how such tales are started—the house was reputed haunted. There were those to say they had seen at dead of night, moving, flickering lights behind its uncurtained windows, and strange, shadowy figures which came from nowhere and vanished into space. Its deserted appearance made the place a fitting haunt for apparitions, and, for the aged recluse, it was peopled thick with wraiths of the past.

A house which has long been the dwelling of one family, even after the family is gone, is filled with the emotions and life of those who have lived there. The people of this old house had lived life to the full; one felt that though naught was left but silence and stillness.

"I, joy and sorrow, twain in one, have found lodging here," was the message of this house.

The rooms were substantially furnished and held the air of solidity one finds but in old rooms long undisturbed. When I knew the place, only a small corner of it was in service, the rest was left unoccupied, to stand or perish as was willed by time's decay.

The last time I saw the old man was at the closing of one winter's afternoon when night came early and lingered late. The weather was bitterly cold and the cold increased with the darkness. Sitting before the fire in the room where he was spending the remnant of his days, we heard the wind thrusting prying, searching fingers against the windows, pausing to rumble hollowly in the capacious chimneys, then to rush shrieking and moaning away.

The old timbers in the walls creaked and thudded with the frost that was in their fibres. It was an eyrie night, a night of wild moods when primeval instincts seemed abroad and the stress and tumult of humanity clamored.

Bit by bit, at different times, the old man told me much of his history. The crux of his life came when his only daughter, despairing of his consent, had stolen away and married against his commands. They two were all that were left in the once populous homestead, and, after she had gone, he, hurt and angered because his will was defied, and refusing forgiveness, had shut himself away from all the joys and sorrows that form a common bond between the hearts of men—away from love, hope, compassion—from everything save bitterness and hate.

Though he could not forgive, he was consumed with longing for his daughter, and she, inheriting her father's pride, after asking in vain his love and pardon once, never returned to ask again. She had lived a few years after her marriage, long enough to know a happiness which proved she had not chosen unwisely, and then she had gone out of life, leaving the silence between herself and her father unbroken.

"Then," the old man told me, "then, when it was too late, that which held me back gave way. I could forgive and be forgiven, but—it was too late."

Out of his trial had come gentleness and toleration, and, though his grip on life was loosening, even in his seclusion he kept in touch with the progress of the world, and was a companion to whom it was a profit to listen.

He gave me a warm welcome the eyrie night when strong inclination impelled me to brave the cold and seek his door.

"Come in," he said. "I was wishing you would come to bear me company."

We talked uninterruptedly for a time, and then a silence fell between us. It was not a night for gentle moods, and to my alert imagination the old house seemed filled with mysterious rustlings, and stealthy, crouching sounds. I knew it was the wind, but my mind reverted to the stories of its ghostly visitations.

"Do you believe in apparitions?" I questioned, suddenly.

The old man looked at me intently, and a slow smile crossed his face.

"Are you afraid here tonight?" he asked.

"No," I answered, "but it is a wild, ghostly night and you know it is said this house is haunted. It just occurred to me to ask the question, that is all."

He smiled again before he spoke.

"Men of science deny spiritism," he began. "Once I would have denied it too, but a strange experience came to me a few nights ago, bringing a peace of mind which I should be loth to lose by a scientific explanation. I prefer to believe in the psychical theories which teach that thought transference may exist between the dead and the living, causing, if the living thought is strong enough, a spiritual manifestation from the dead. It is properly called post-mortem telepathy, and this I believe exists. I know it exists," he added firmly, "for I have had visual and auricular evidence.

He stopped and glanced at me keenly to detect possible skepticism. My interest must have been reflected in my face, for, apparently satisfied, he went over to the table, and, lifting the lighted lamp, turned toward the door of the room, motioning me to follow. We passed through the deserted mansion, so dark and icy chill, and echoing to our footsteps as we walked along the flickering path of light shed by the lamp held high in the old man's hand. In his great height, he towered above me, bearing himself as erect and strongly as an imperishable god.

Silently we threaded the long hall and climbed the stately stairway to the upper floor. He opened a door and we entered the room which had once been his daughter's.

"It is exactly as she left it the night she went away. Nothing has been changed," he explained.

It was the room of a girl who loved daintiness. It was a white room, so far as it could be white, which, in the dim rays of the lamp, shone spotless. By daylight it would be grey with dust, no doubt. By night it gleamed as purely white as the snow outside, and as cold. A bit of lace was thown carelessly across the bed, and there was a length of ribbon lying on the floor near a pair of little slippers left in a position which betrayed they had been hurriedly cast aside. There was no other disorder in the room.

The old man lifted the lid of a box on the dressing table. His glance invited me to look. It contained some pieces of jewelry, and a few odd trinkets a girl would cherish. He went to the closet door and opened it. Its space was filled with the clothing of a woman.

"She took nothing with her and would never send for her things since she thought I could not forgive. She was like me in her pride," he said in a tone that asked for appreciation.

A man loves to see repeated in his child his own striking characteristics, and he was rejoicing in his daughter's strength of pride. He came and stood by my side. He shivered a little. "It is cold here," he said, "we won't stay long.

"The other night," he went on, "I was thinking of my daughter to the exclusion of every other thought, and wishing with all my will and strength that the past might be undone so that she might be assured of my love and forgiveness, and, that I might be assured of hers. My longing was so intense that I came to this room, which, to me, is filled with her personality. I put the lamp on the table, as it is tonight, and stood here, thinking—thinking. Suddenly I heard my daughter's voice; faint, but clear and distinct, cleaving the hush of the room.

"'Is it so hard to undo the knots, father?' she murmured.

"I looked toward the window where, in life, I have so often seen her stand. She was there. Against the black of the night her form was perfectly outlined. She was in the white she loved to wear, and there was a radiance like softened sunshine about her. Her face—if you could have seen her face with its smile of ineffable sweetness!

"Her hands, her little white hands were stretched toward me, yearning. I heard her voice again—

"'Is it so hard to undo the knots, father?'

"It was the voice of forgiveness."

He was silent for a moment, with a silence I dared not interrupt.

"When she had passed it seemed like the ceasing of exquisite music," he said at last.

We stood waiting—waiting.

"Perhaps she cannot come again," he sighed, wistfully, "but I have seen, I have heard—it was the voice of forgiveness."

We went back to the living room as we had come, and for the first time since I had known him, his shoulders were lax and drooping and his age seemed to oppress him.

After that night I never saw him again. He went out of life as suddenly as a lamp, whose oil, unawares, is drained to its dregs.

The old house is empty and deserted. Some day it will be dismembered and forever perished. But now as it stands gauntly to all the winds that blow, in passing, if you will, you may hear its message:

"I, joy and sorrow, twain in one, have found lodging here."

"I, JOY AND SORROW, TWAIN IN ONE, HAVE FOUND LODGING HERE."

BAD! BAD!! BAD!!!

Bad blood comes from bad digestion—bad stomach, bad liver, bad kidneys—attended with bad, foul breath, coated tongue, bad taste, bad headaches, bad appetite and kindred symptoms. Bad as these all are, and serious as are the diseases to which they lead, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery comes to the relief and cure of all these by regulating and invigorating STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS, and putting all these organs in good order.

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, opium or other harmful drugs; neither does it contain sugar or syrup, which are injurious to some stomachs. Without any of these it retains its pleasant taste and marvelous healing qualities in the most trying climate. Don't let a selfish medicine seller cheat you out of your health by giving you a substitute. He's only looking out for a larger profit, not for your good. Shun him. Honest, unselfish dealers recommend the "Golden Medical Discovery."

"That your remedies are not for the few, but for the *many* is evident, for I personally know of many scores of persons in this city who have been restored to health and strength by your medicines," thus writes Henry Landsheft, Esq., Alderman in 17th Ward, Buffalo, N. Y., of 1204 Jefferson Street. "I know that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is most valuable in cases of derangement of the liver, having taken the medicine some two years ago when I had a bad attack of liver trouble, and I never used a medicine before that did me so much good. I have known Dr. Pierce for twenty-six years, and do not wonder at his success, for he is a physician and man of sterling qualities, is possessed of extraordinary skill, and he has in his Sanitarium a corps of Specialists who are chosen because of their unusual knowledge and professional skill."

If suffering from any obstinate, lingering ailment, write to Dr. Pierce and get, free of charge, sound medical advice. He has the counsel and assistance of a large staff of expert specialists.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Paper-bound FREE on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps for mailing *only*; or cloth-bound for 31 cents. Address the Author, as above

TREES FROM THE WOODS

February is an excellent month for transplanting flowering trees and shrubs from the woods into home grounds, especially if the January thaw has bared the ground and the air thrills with the promise of spring. The trees are dormant, their roots packed tight in frozen earth. It is harder digging, but you get a better ball of roots. Certain flowering trees among our native species are as beautiful as any exotics obtainable from a nurseryman. In fact, all the best ones are sold by nurserymen. Every garden needs a flowering dogwood, with its snow of white blossoms in spring. It should be planted in the border of an open lawn, but overtopped behind by large trees, because it has no foliage of its own at flowering time to make a background for the blossoms. The price of such a beautiful tree is careful transplanting and patience with its slow growth.—The Garden Magazine.

Oldest Inhabitant Again.

'Twas a dark and dismal evening and the charter members of the Chair Warmers' club were seated around the stove in the village grocery.

"'Pears tew me like th' days air awful short neow," remarked the shoemaker.

"Huh!" growled the oldest inhabitant. "They ain't half ez short ez they wuz back in th' winter uv '49 when a note what I'd give tew a pesky lightnin' rod peddler wuz erbout tew some due."—Chicago News.

"Hair-Splitting Distinction.

Senator Beveridge was answering an argument. "The gentleman has been splitting hairs," he said. "He has been trying to prove that two like things are different. He resembles the young lady who defended her sex's reticence. 'A woman can't keep a secret,' someone said to this young lady. 'She can, too,' the young lady answered. 'It isn't the woman who gives away the secret. It is the people she tells it to who let it out.'"

Lost only One Hour's Sleep | What Jonathan Stearns says about the Combination Oil Cure for Cancer.

Van Wert, Iowa, March 11, 1904.
Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
DEAR SIRS:—As I promised you a testimonial for your Combination Oil Cures for Cancers if my cancer did not return inside of a year, I feel now that it is due you, as my cancer was healed one year ago this week (March 6, 1903). My cancer was called by local doctors "a skin cancer," located beside my nose, below the right eye. Today there is not the least indication of a return of the malady. I can say in my case the directions for treatment were explicitly followed and with the result above stated. I suffered no pain from the treatment worth mention, as I only lost one hour's sleep. I am very thankful the Combination Oil Cure was recommended to me, and will say to any who may read this that I feel sure they will receive the best of attention at your hand and that your remedy did for me all I hoped for. Very respectfully, JONATHAN STEARNS.
P. S.—You are at liberty to publish this if it will be of any use to you, as I feel it is due to you for the benefit I have received. J. S.

There is no need of the knife or burning plaster, no need of pain or disfigurement, the Combination Oil Cure for cancers is soothing and balmy, safe and sure. Write for free book to Home Office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505 C, Indianapolis, Ind.

LINCOLN AND THE QUAKER

"You Can't Kill a Boy Like That, You Know."

The largest island in Lake Champlain is long and wide and has several townships of its own. Somewhere about 1785 a family of Quakers came from the south and found the place. "The Lord," they said, "has led us into ways of peace. Here we will live and the blessings of Heaven will be with us." They labored at their wholesome toil and their minds were filled with wholesome thoughts. Sun and storm succeeded sun and storm, and the years passed and they found rest unto the third generation.

In 1861, when the stricken country cried for men to save her, the note of war came to the island, and the great-grandson of the first Quaker was drafted.

"But it will be no use," he said. "I shall never fight. My mother taught me it is a sin. It is her religion and my father's and their father's. I shall never raise my hand to kill any one."

The recruiting officer took little notice "We'll see about that later," he commented carelessly.

The regiment went to Washington and the Quaker boy drilled placidly and shot straight. "But I shall never fight," he reiterated.

Word went out that there was a traitor in the ranks. The lieutenant conferred with the captain, and all the forms of punishment devised for refractory soldiers were visited upon him. He went through them without flinching, and there was only one thing left. He was taken before the colonel.

"What does this mean?" demanded the officer. "Don't you know you will be shot?"

The Quaker was a nice boy with steady eyes and a square chin, and he smiled a little. "That is nothing," he said. "Thee didn't think I was afraid, did thee?"

The prisoner went back to the guardhouse and the colonel went to the President, to Lincoln, who was great because he knew the hearts of men. The case was put before him—of the mutinous Quaker who talked of his religion, the soldier who refused to fight, who defied pain and laughed at the fear of death.

Lincoln listened and looked relieved. "Why that is plain enough," he answered. "There is only one thing to do. Trump up some excuse and send him home. You can't kill a boy like that, you know. The country needs all her brave men, wherever they are. Send him home."

So the Quaker went back to the island, to life and duty as he saw them, and his children tell the story.—Lippincott's.

No Canary Seeds Wanted.

Delegate McGuire, of Oklahoma, has on his desk a unique request for seed. It comes from a resident of the Territory, who writes in this wise:

"My wife wants packages of flower seeds and packages of garden seeds. Please send the same to her. Don't send her any canary seed. That might make her want to sing, and the Lord knows I have trouble enough with her now on that score."—Washington Post.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

STORIES OF ANIMAL LIFE

Farmer Ben Whisten's 18-year-old daughter Sally, of Eastland county, Texas, takes a daily gallop on her pony over her father's prairie farm, accompanied by her dog and her 38 revolver. She has come home from more than one ride with as many as half a dozen prairie chickens which her 38 has stopped in their flight.

While on one of her rides the other day her dog scared up a bunch of wildcats out of a mesquite ridge. Five of them scurried up a low, scrubby mesquite, but four pitched into the dog, made short work of him and escaped into the tall grass, followed by three shots from Miss Sally's six shooter, which left but one cartridge in the weapon, the girl having shot twice at prairie chickens on the way

With vengeance in her heart because of the killing of her dog by their companions, Sally dismounted, tied her pony to a mesquite bush and turned her attention to the five wildcats in the scrubby trees. Having but the one charge in her pistol and no more cartridges with her, she hunted up a heavy cudgel, a gnarly piece of mesquite six feet long, with which she would be able to reach any of the wildcats where they were crouching in the low tree.

She first sent her lone pistol bullet into the wildcat that seemed the most inclined to show fight. It tumbled the cat from its perch, but with no more serious a hurt than a broken shoulder.

The crippled, the enraged animal sprang from the ground toward the girl, who met it with a whack from her club that sent the cat sprawling. Before it could make another hostile move she smashed its skull and killed it.

Then, without waiting to give the remaining four in the tree a chance to make up their minds what they intended to do, Miss Sally swung her club and swept the wildcat nearest her from the limb it was clinging to. It twisted around as it came down and landed with its claws fastened in the skirt of the girl's dress. She jumped back and left that part of her skirt in possession of the cat and finished the beast with another blow from her club, as she had dispatched the first one.

The three cats still in the mesquite, as if taking warning from the fate of their two companions, leaped from the tree and attacked the girl together. When the fight was over Miss Sally was in a tattered and badly scratched up condition, two of the wildcats were dead and the third was dragging itself away as fast as its injuries would let it toward the dense high grass.

The girl, although nearly tired out by the struggle she had had, started after this one to finish it, too, but it got away out of sight in the grass. In following it, however, she stumbled on the dead body of a wildcat, one of the four that had killed the dog, which has been stopped in its flight by one of her three shots.

After she had rested and patched herself up sufficiently Miss Sally put the five dead wildcats on her pony and rode home with the trophies of her pluck. The wildcats weighed within four pounds as much as their slayer. She declares that she will not be content until she has run down the four remaining wildcats of the bunch and hung them at the horn of her saddle.

An aged farmer living near Columbus, O., has for a number of years watched the color of the caterpillar and the way it changes with the weather. The color of that insect late in the fall, he claims, is a correct index of the weather for the coming winter.

This year the caterpillar was dark at either end, but very light in the middle, showing, according to his theory, the fore part of the winter to be cold, the middle warm or mild and the latter cold. Last year, he says, the caterpillar was dark all over, and as proof of his theory this aged farmer points to the severity of last winter's weather.

The law badly wants to arrest a Tahape, Australia, dog for aiding and abetting his owner to quench an unlawful thirst. The owner had a violent desire for beer and he also had a prohibition order out against him. So, not being able to get beer personally, he handed the dog a kit with a shilling in it.

In a few minutes the dog came back minus the shilling, but with a bottle of beer. The local policeman has been lying awake at night wondering whom he is to arrest for infringement of the prohibition order. For one thing, it can't be proved that the man told the dog to get the liquor.

The dog can't be accused of willfully supplying a prohibited person, partly because the dog had received no legal notice that its master was prohibited, partly because the dog wasn't a vendor of liquor, partly, also, because it didn't take the cork out to see what was in the bottle. So it can't be proved that it knew what it was supplying. And there is no law against supplying liquor to dogs, so it is hard to see how the publican can be dealt with.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Here are some questions I would like to submit to Farmstead readers: Does red clover have seed on its roots? Can a stand of red clover be obtained by sowing the seed in September or October in southern Indiana or eastern Kentucky?—S., Hawesville, Ky.

Will some reader tell me the best way to cure red clover, so as not to permit it to get to dry? Also how to secure the best color?—B., Lewistown, Mo.

I would like to know something about Peru guano fertilizer; for what crops is it best, and to what kind of soil is it adapted?—R., Grand Haven, Mich.

My little dog, a short-haired fellow, is greatly bothered with fleas. Will some Blade reader tell me how to get rid of them?—C., Gilmour, Ind.

I am going to call upon Farmstead readers for information in regard to my horse. He chokes down, and again seems to have the heaves; acts like he had something in his throat. He is in good flesh and eats well; has slight cough; chokes most when worked.—C., Nora, Neb.

Would you be kind enough to tell me, through the colums of your paper, the cause and remedy of leg weakness in chickens? Also of a trouble some of mine seem to have, resembling asthma, and oblige?—L., Colona, Mich.

Will some member of The Blade's Farmstead circle give me a remedy for frostbite?—L., McKinney, Tenn.

Will some reader of The Blade tell me what is the matter with my chickens, and what I can do for them? Their food will not digest. I cut one open, and the gizzard had turned green, and little stones that were inside were green also.—M., Fon du Lac, Wis.

Will some reader of The Blade give me any information about the hameless horse collars? Are they more desirable than the old-style leather collar?—H., Rowley, Iowa.

Editor Farmstead:—I am in deep distress, and I appeal to your readers for sympathy and aid. I want some one to enlighten me as to the quickest and most effective way to annihilate Buffalo gnats. They are not much larger than a flea, but they can fly and are as quick as lightning and very hard to catch. During the night they feed on the eyelids and leave large splotches. It is impossible to screen them. My only hope is in annihilation. These pests have followed me through thick and thin for twenty years. O for revenge—for a remedy that will rid me of their baleful influences. Who will come to my rescue?—J., Dartford, Wis.

How to Fry Oysters.

Editor Farmstead:—Some one asked recently, in these columns, how to fry oysters. I will give my way. First, dry the quantity of oysters to be fried on a linen cloth, have ready a well-beaten egg. Dip oysters in the beaten egg, then roll in cracker crumbs. Fry in butter or lard, or part of each.—C., West Chazy, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell A. to take large oysters from their liquor and place on a thickly folded napkin to dry them off; then make two tablespoonfuls of lard hot in a thick bottomed frying pan, add to it one saltspoonful of salt; dip each oyster in wheat flour, or crackers rolled fine, until it will take up no more, then lay them in the pan, hold it over a gentle fire until one side is a delicate brown; turn the other by sliding a fork under it; five minutes will fry them after they are in the pan.—S., Old Fields, W. Va.

White Blackberries.

In the Farmstead of the 2nd inst. appeared an inquiry about the white blackberry from a person at Oberlin, O. Here is my experience: Six years ago I bought some plants. I am now trying to kill them. The berries are of pleasant flavor when fully ripe and are excellent for jelly, but are small, and after one or two pickings become entirely worthless, the plants seemingly giving all their force to growing suckers and spreading over the ground. They do not yield fruit sufficient to pay the labor of keeping them within bounds.

To Remove Warts.

Editor Farmstead:—I see in a recent issue of The Blade that W., of Whitehall, Mich., asks for a cure for warts on a person's hand. I took a seed wart off my face about one inch below the right eye with oil of cinnamon, using the end of a match or small stick. The wart was more than a quarter of an inch long.—J., Drain, Ore.

Editor Farmstead:—To W., Michigan: Push the point of a needle under the wart to the root. Now light a match; hold the flame under the head of the needle until you feel electric twinges under the wart. The hurt will be slight, and soon over. In forty-eight hours the wart is black; eventually can be rubbed away.—T., Port Angeles, Wash.

For Halter Pullers.

Editor Farmstead:—For the benefit of M., DeGraff, O., and any others who want to know I will give an effective remedy for halter pulling. Take a new grass rope, such as used for plow lines, and pass it under the horse's tail; cross it on the hips; bring the ends together at the breast and tie so that the rope will be pretty tight. Now put on a good strong halter with good strap attached. Take him to a good solid post with a hole through the top, or to anything solid which will allow the halter strap to pass through or over and move freely. Now pass the halter-strap through the hole in the post or over beam and tie to the rope in front of the breast. Then take an umbrella or something and scare him and cause him to pull back. He will be the most surprised horse you ever saw, as he pulls against his tail. You can't induce him to pull more than two or three times.—D., Perryville, Ind.

Tobacco for Sick Mare.

Editor Farmstead:—If S., Princeton, Ky., will give his mare a teaspoonful of pulverized tobacco, the dry leaves, twice a day for a week or two, she will very likely recover.—S., Quebeck, Tenn.

High Heel, Low Toes.

Editor Farmstead:—If H., of Fairview, will take his horse to a good shoer and have high heels and low toed shoes fitted on, I think the animal will be all right.—K., N. Y.

Recipe for Cream Puffs.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell K., of Telford, Tenn., to make cream puffs: Take ½ cup of butter (scant), 1 cup of hot water, put it in a tin to boil; while boiling stir in 1 cup of flour; take off and let cool. When cold stir in 2 eggs without beating; drop in muffin tins and bake in a hot oven for thirty minutes. Filling: 1 cup of milk, 1 egg, ½ cup of sugar; thicken with cornstarch and flavor with vanilla.—C., Valparaiso, Ind.

Cure for Old Sores.

Editor Farmstead: Please publish this for the benefit of J., New Haven, Ind.: Put in a tumbler one ounce of aquafortis; put in two copper cents. There will be a strong sparking; when the sparkle ceases put in two cunces of pure, strong cider vinegar. Leave the coppers in. Apply to sore twice per day with a soft rag. It will and should give pain. If too severe add a little warm water between each application. Wash sore with warm water with soft rag.—P., Mt. Vernon, Ill.

To Regulate an "Evener."

Editor Farmstead: Tell F., Navarre, O., that an "evener," whether for two, three or four horses, must be hitched to the machine so that the line of draft will come exactly between the two outside horses. It cannot be hitched to the tongue unless you use long braces and set the center of your "evener" about 26 inches from the center of the tongue, to avoid side draft. A good test is to hitch up without a neckyoke and drive a short distance, say two or three rods. If the tongue remains in its place it is correct.—D., Laurelville, O.

Replies to Other Queries.

V., Kirkwood, Mo.: There is no way to destroy brand marks without making the scars larger.

S., Oldfield, W. Va.: Your calves have ring worm. Anoint once a week with the following: Carbollo acid, one pint, ten parts glycerine.

W. Whitehall, Mich.: Apply grease of any kind to warts and corns on man or beast and they will leave. Did you ever see warts on a butcher's hands?—D. Laurelville, O.

Scale Insects.

The Philadelphia Record recommends the following remedy: "Spray the trees frequently with a solution made by dissolving 2 pounds of whale oil soap in a gallon of water. The scale is dormant in winter, and March is an excellent time to apply remedies, once a week being sufficient, on dry days, continuing well into spring and summer. The first application should be a good rubbing of the limbs with a brush dipped in the solution. It is laborious to do the work frequently, but it must be done if the trees are to be saved. The whale oil soap is excellent, also, as a remedy for plant lice, which are easily destroyed by its use."

Sheep on the Farm.

A knowledge of the habits of feeding is of value in selecting breeds of sheep for the farm. Merino feed in a bunch, while the large open-wool breeds scatter like cattle. For herding with cattle, the latter breeds are preferable, as they do not spoil the grass, unless in large numbers. For fence pastures, used for sheep alone, the habits of the merino favor close feeding. For weedy ground sheep should be kept on scant pasture. If there is plenty of sweet grass, they will not touch the weeds. If grass is scarce the weeds are cropped low.

It is a very good policy to change the feed of a sheep quite frequently. Especially this necessary for fattening sheep; they become tired of one variety of food. The hay may be varied with corn fodder, or even straw occasionally. The grain should by all means be varied with roots, oil cake, bran, etc. This method of feeding stimulates their appetite and keeps sheep from getting "off their feed."

Sheep often go a long time without drinking, especially if in good pasture, and when the dews are so heavy that they can fill up with wet grass in the morning. But when they do want to drink, water is as necessary to their health and comfort as to that of other animals.

Suggestions for Farmers.

If you wish early green food before the grass crop is ready, especially if cattle are confined, make a small plot very rich with well-rotted manure and sow marrow-fat peas and oats together. Sow the seed thickly and cut for use at any time when the material is high enough for that purpose. It is excellent for all kinds of stock, and especialy good for cows and sheep.

To secure good seed oats fill a large washtub two-thirds full of water and pour in half a bushel of oats at a time. Skim off all the oats that do not sink to the bottom. Draw off the water, dry the seed and the chances will be that every seed will sprout.

The earliest potatoes come from the hill that contains only one vine and planted with tubers that are uniform. The largest yield is usually from two or three vines in the hill, on rich ground, but they will vary in size, some being small. With only one vine to the hill there will be more large potatoes, proportionately, but a smaller yield per acre.

Even hog cholera is productive of some good; it has led to better care and treatment of the swine. They are not now fed exclusively on corn the entire year, while shelter is being provided fo hogs that formerly had the leaky sheds for a covering. Clean water is also given them, instead of filthy slop. The result is that the disease is gradually diminishing.

If you have a field of rye it will be a good plan to allow the cows upon it as soon as it has made sufficient growth. A sudden change to green food will cause "scours," and at first the animals should only be permitted to graze while the stalls are being cleaned. The length of time for grazing may be increased daily until they are no longer affected by the change.

The dandelion has of late become very popular as a salad herb in England. It requires the same routine in the way of culture as chicory, viz.: Sow in April in drills; take up the roots when fully grown in autumn, and plant in a dark, warm cellar or mushroom house. The young blanched leaves are excellent for making up winter salads, and they come in at a time when the ordinary supply of outdoor material for salading is at its lowest ebb.

London Vanity Fair refers to the Czar as "the man who is afraid to face the moujik."

My Offer to Kidney Sufferers

I will give you a full dollar's worth of my remedy free to try without cost or deposit or promise to pay.

I could not make this offer—a full dollar's worth free—if mine were an ordinary kidney remedy. It is not. It treats, not the kidneys themselves, but the nerves that control them. The cause of kidney trouble lies ALWAYS in these nerves. The only way to cure kidney trouble is by strengthening and vitalizing and restoring these kidney nerves. That is exactly what my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—does. Therefore I can make this offer with the certain knowledge that every kidney sufferer who makes this trial will be helped.

When I say "nerves," I do not mean the ordinary nerves of feeling, thought, action. I mean the automatic nerves, which night and day, unguided and unseen, control and actuate and operate every vital process of life. These are the master nerves. The kidneys are their slaves. Your mind cannot control them. Your will cannot sway them. Yet when they are strong, you are well; when they are not, you weaken and die.

I have written a book on the Kidneys which will be sent when you write. This book explains fully and clearly how these t

A New Cure For The

Kidneys,

BLADDER, RHEUMATISM,

Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Backache, General Weakness, Nervous, Urinary, Liver and Stomach Troubles.

3 Remedies Free.

The Pape Medicine Co. will send by prepaid mail, to any sufferer, *whether man or woman*, a complete test course of their three new remedies that relieve and cure all forms of Kidney, Bladder, Urinary Diseases, Rheumatism and their complications. No money is wanted—just write and tell them where to send them.

What The Free Package Contains.

One large course of Formula A.—Reconstructs the broken-up tissue, cleanses all the pores, builds up and strengthens the weak and feeble Kidneys, re-establishing complete, natural, healthy function.

One large course of Formula B.—Drains out of the blood and system uric acid and other kidney poison, *the cause of Rheumatism.* Urine is neutralized. Mucous, catarrhal accumulation passes off and out. The Bladder is healed, inflammation and irritation subside. Retention, frequency (especially at night), painful and all urinary difficulties are permanently overcome. Gravel and granular deposits are dissolved, the urinary passages are restored to a healthy condition.

And a large course of Formula C—to immediately arrest the underlying cause upon which Kidney Diseases, Regulates the Liver, Stomach and digestion, relaxes constipated Bowels, purifies the Blood, nourishes tissue, bone, muscle and spine. Aches and pains are readily relieved. Is unfailing in toning the general system. Infuses life and vigor into every vital organ and strength into the entire body. This is as exhaustive, thorough and complete treatment as was ever formulated for the cure of these destructive diseases. *There is not one sufferer in the whole world who can afford to leave these remedies untried.* Write to the PAPE MEDICINE CO., 69 E. 5th St., Cincinnati, O., telling where to send them, and the complete test course of each of the Formulæ A, B and C, will be forwarded by prepaid mail without one cent of expense to you.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics—no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Maximilian.

Will you kindly give a brief history of the archduke of Austria, pertaining to his reign in Mexico?—U. B. V., Lompoc.

Maximilian formerly known as the Archduke of Austria, accepted the crown of Mexico April 10, 1864, and entered Mexico the 10th of the following June, and immediately set about to develop his new dominions. He granted amnesty to political offenders, and became at once interested in education and religious worship. The troubles of the new ruler, however, manifested themselves early. He utterly failed to conciliate the Republican party, and as he did not restore to the clergy their confiscated estates, was denounced by the church. Complications thickened, the standard of independence was raised by Juarez, and Maximilian found himself in a critical position. The empress undertook a mission to Europe for aid, but failed, and grief and disappointment overthrew her reason. In March, 1867, Napoleon withdrew the French troops, but Maximilian, still desirous of maintaining his empire, decided to remain. While defending Queretaro against a Liberal force he was betrayed by General Lopez, later tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was executed July 19, 1867.

Wyoming Valley Massacre.

Will you please give a sketch of the Indian massacre of the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, during the revolutionary war. Is the name of Nationel Walker among those who were captured by the Indians?—C. E. R., Clay Center, Kan.

We have no means of knowing whether Nathaniel Walker was among those massacred at Wyoming Valley. In 1778 the Tories living in the valley were joined by British troops and Indian allies and attacked the settlers, who had taken refuge in Forty Fort, near Wilkesbarre. The settlers did not number more than 400, chiefly boys and old men; the British force, including 700 Indians, was about 1,100. After a desperate battle, fought July 3, the settlers were completely defeated, about two-thirds being killed. After the surrender many of the prisoners were tortured to death by the Indians, and the greater part of the remaining inhabitants of the valley were compelled to seek other settlements and endured great hardships.

Zion City.

Please inform us concerning Zion City, where located, when founded, its inhabitants. Does Dowie pretend that he can cure the sick, the lame, the blind?—D. W., Butler, Ill.

Zion City is located on the shores of Lake Michigan, near Chicago, and is the center of all the activities of the Christian Catholic Church, of which Dr. John Alexander Dowie is the founder, the chief high priest, apostle and all the other titles that carry with them any degree of authority. More properly speaking, Dowie is the absolute authority. There is none to dispute his sole right of control of Zion City and the church. He is "it." Yes, Dowie pretends to heal the sick, the lame, the blind, etc. It is upon this pretension that the success of Zion City was builded and flourished to the extent of making a wealthy man of the founder, who is now said to be in some foreign country for the benefit of his health, having become afflicted with some form of stomach trouble that the healing powers of Zion City will not reach. Dr. Dowie was born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1847. He studied for the ministry and held two pastorates in Sidney, Australia, but subsequently became an evangelistic preacher. While in Australia he organized the International Divine Healing association, of which he became president. In behalf of this association he traveled in England and America, and finally settled in Chicago in 1890. Here he built a wooden "tabernacle," which was opened in 1893. He attracted large crowds by his preaching and his so-called faith cures, since which time he has never wanted for followers. He later organized the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, which grew rapidly, adding many auxiliary lines of work. Among them were a college for Zion preachers, a training school for deaconesses, and a number of charitable institutions; besides these he established a bank and a publication house and later has added a lace industry. In 1901 Dowie announced himself as "Elijah the Restorer." He rides in handsome carriages drawn by fine horses and lives in luxury and ease, which is not shared to any great extent by those who pin their faith to him.

International Law.

What is international law, is it anything more than what is contained in the different treaties between the different nations?—W. F. N., Plains, Kan.

International law is the law of nations—the rule which independent political societies are presumed to observe toward one another. Such rules regulate the rights, intercourse and obligations of nations, as such, with each other, and also regulate the rights and obligations more directly belonging to their respective subjects. Some of the rules of international law during times of peace may be mentioned briefly: Every nation is bound to abstain from all interference with the domain of other nations; all nations have equal and common rights on the high seas; no nation has a right to pursue any criminal or fugitive from justice in a foreign country, but may demand him from the nation in which he has atken refuge; every nation has a right to regulate its own intercourse and commerce with other nations; foreigners are bound to obey the laws of a country as long as they reside within it, etc. War introducer a new order of things. It puts the subjects of a nation in a state of hostility toward each other; all the property belonging to each is considered hostile; as soon as a battle is over the conquerors are bound by international rules, or law, to treat the wounded with kindness and the prisoners with humanity; when a conquest of territory is made the inhabitants pass under the dominion of the conqueror, and are subject to such laws as he may impose upon them. Belligerent nations have the right to blockade ports or beslege the cities of their enemies, and to interdict all trade by neutrals with them, but no blockade is to be recognized unless "the besieging force can apply its power to every point in the blockaded state." Neutrals are bound to compel their subjects to abstain from every interference in the war, as by carrying contraband goods, serving in the hostile army, furnishing supplies, etc. This will give an idea of some of the general provisions of international law.

New York's Mixed Population.

I have seen it stated that one-fourth of the population of New York city is composed of Jews. If this is true, what per cent of the population is American born?—N. A. L., Candor, N. C.

New York is a wonderful city of mixed nationalities. The most remarkable collection of people in the world make that city their home, both as to race and religion. We have not the figures at hand to show what per cent belongs to the Jewish race and, in fact, cannot give the per cent of other nationalities at the present time. The changes are rapid and we have only the figures of the last census to go by. In 1900 only 21.5 per cent of the population were native whites of native parentage. Since that census was taken even this small percentage has diminished, for the volume of immigration has been unusually large. Almost every race on the globe is represented in the population of alien birth. The following figures, from the last censu, tell a wonderful story: Germany has 786,435 representatives; Ireland, 726,414; Russia, 345,525; Italy, 218,918; England, 155,186; Austria, 113,237; Poland, 55,469; Hungary, 53,459; Scotland, 48,920; Sweden, 44,786; Bohemia, 28,840; Canada (English), 29,850; Canada (French), 5,395; Norway, 18,087; Switzerland, 15,474; Denmark, 9,369; Wales, 4,370; other countries, 58,086. Since these figures were obtained the Jewish and Italian population have largely increased.

Benjamin Franklin Taylor.

Kindly give a brief sketch of Benjamin Franklin Taylor.—L. F., Keithsburg, Ill

Benjamin Franklin Taylor was a poet anad journalist, born at Lowville, N. Y., August 18, 1819. He was educated at what is now known as Colgate University, at Hamilton, N. Y. In 1840 he joined the staff of the Chicago Evening Journal as literary editor. He was also war correspondent for the same paper during the civil war and afterwards traveled and lectured. He was the author of "January and June," "Pictures in Camp and Field," "Old-Time Pictures and Sheves of Rhyme," "Between the Gates," "Pictosophilus." "Complete Poems" was published in 1857, the year Taylor died at Cleveland, O.

The Twelve Apostles.

Please give the apostles of Jesus Christ.—E. A. M., Yates Center, Kan.

The names of the twelve apostles were Simon Peter and Andrew, his brother; James the greater, and John, his brother, who were the sons of Zebedee; Philip of Bethsaida; Bartholomew, Thomas and Matthew; James, the son of Alpheus, commonly called James the less; Lebbens, his brother, who was surnamed Thaddeus, and was called Judas; Simon, the Canaanite, and Judas Iscariot. When the last named committed suicide, after betraying Christ, Matthias was chosen by lot to succeed him.

The American Indian.

Please give the origin of the American Indian.—B. M. E., Mill Village, Pa.

The remote origin of the American Indian is in doubt. When Columbus discovered America he believed he had reached a part of Asia, or India. He wrote of "the Indians," and thus the aborigines of America came to be called Indians; and later, to avoid confusion with the natives of India, they were called "American Indians." The antiquity of the American Indian has not been satisfactorily settled. Reason is given for the belief that at the close of the glacial age man had spread over a considerable portion of both North and South America, and was contemporary with European man of an early epoch. It is fairly argued that man has been in America at least 25,000 years, and not more than 200,000 years, and that the civilization of Mexico, Central America and South America were probably as long-lived as those of Rome, Greece, etc. They were just as typical of human attempt and achievement. We have no facts by which to establish the origin of the American Indian, but the theories are not without reasonable foundation. We know that he was here when Columbus came, and that great discoverer gave him a name. Whatever the stock from which he sprung, time—thousands of years—was required for the divergence of the original stock into the numerous tribes and peoples that were here when the country was discovered. Again, it required ages to develop the Indian into the man he was when Columbus found him.

Washington's Birthday—Calendar Reform.

Editor Question Bureau: Washington's birthday I made the statement that he was born February 9th (old style), and on February 22d (new style), but I cannot confirm the statement in any of my books. Nevertheless I feel pretty sure I have seen that statement somewhere. I write to learn if you can verify what I have said, and also to ask what is meant by "old" and "new" style.—W. L. Millvillage, Pa.

You are more than half right. You knew what you were talking about, but you got your dates mixed. This brings up once more the subject of the reform of the calendar. In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII. issued an edict by which the 5th of October, 1582, was called the 15th. The civil year was made to begin on the first of January. It formerly began on the 25th of March. By an act of parliament Great Britain adopted the reform in 1752, and the Julian calendar was replaced. George Washington was born in 1732, February 11th, under the Julian, or old style, calendar; under the Gregorian, or new style calender, his birth occurred February 22, the eleven days being the difference between the two calendars at the time of the adoption of the new one.

"Flag Day."

Please tell me, through the medium of the Question Bureau, which day is known as "flag day," as observed in some of the public schools. What event is the day intended to celebrate?—H. C. G., Allen, South Dakota.

February 12, 1898, what is known as the American Flag association was formed in the city of New York. The purpose of this association is to honor the American flag and protect it from desecration, by securing the enforcement of the present laws and the enactment of others. In order to promote love and respect for the flag this association asks to have "flag day," June 14, observed throughout the nation by the proper display of the national ensign on private residences, schoolhouses, churches, etc.

Old Men
Middle-aged Men
Young Men

ARE YOU WEAK, WORN OUT, DISCOURAGED and UNSTRUNG?

If So, My Newly Discovered Philippine Remedy Will Quickly Restore You to Vigor and Strength. It is a Positive Cure for Weaknesses and Diseases Peculiar to Men.

TRY IT AT MY EXPENSE.

There is a cure for every weak or worn-out man who will write to me for my new and Free combination treatment. I firmly guarantee to quickly and permanently bring you back the joy and comfort of manly strength. I care not who has failed to cure you, or what first caused

the weakness; whether sickness, injury, excesses or misuse. With this wonderful new remedy I rescue men from almost hopeless stages, and restore them to vigor, potency and power so quickly and perfectly that the weakness never again returns. To prove that this is all true I will send to every suffering man who reads these lines a free treatment, sealed, with full directions how to use it. It costs you nothing to get this. It is free, absolutely free. I shall not ask or take pay for it, now or ever. Do not hesitate. All letters are strictly private. A cure is positively guaranteed if the disease is not advanced to the incurable stage of insanity, epilepsy, or consumption. If you need the remedy and want to be cured, write me today and I will send the free treatment at once.

Dr. Frederick Main, Lock 681, Jackson, Mich

Cobblestones.

When and how were the cobblestones and other rocks distributed throughout the country?—S. C., Clymer, N. Y.

Since Agassiz, the student of glaciers and glacial geology, applied the word "drift" to all glacial deposits, that term has been in use. Among this glacial drift may be included the cobblestones, boulders, etc. They are assumed to be a part of the work of the mighty ice chisels of the glacial period. Geologists have not always agreed on this point, however. Buckland, the English geologist, believed that the clay, sand and boulders, not laid down by means he saw at hand, were deposited by a universal flood—the Noachian deluge—and he gave to these deposits the name of diluvium, which was used in England extensively until Agassiz brought into use the term "drift."

The Indian Territory.

C. A. N., Mercer, Pa.: The Indian Territory has not as yet been admitted to the Union with Oklahoma. The statehood bill is still pending in the United States senate, and some of the senators are determined to prevent its passage. The Indian territory is not a territory in an official sense, as it has no organized common local government, head or capital, and sends no delegates to congress. It is simply an organized body of land. The present government consists in reality of five federal judges, or one court of appeals and five district courts, with twenty commissioners acting as petty court and justices of the peace. The President has the veto power over the tribal legislatures. The federal government has retained jurisdiction over the territory, and there is no question as to the right of congress to admit it as a state, the same as any regularly organized territory.

Presidential Salaries.

Please tell, through the Bureau, what the salaries of the first presidents were.—I. J. D. L., Jasper, Mich.

Beginning with his second term, President George Washington received a salary of $25,000 a year. That was the salary of presidents from that time until the second term of Grant, March 3, 1873, the retiring congress by what became known as the "salary grab," enacted a law providing for the general increase of federal salaries. The act provided that the President's salary be increased from $25,000 to $50,000, and of senators and representatives from $5,000 to $7,500. President Grant attached his signature to the act, thus making it a law. It should also be stated that the law increased the vice president's salary as well as those of the cabinet officers, associate justices and speaker of the house from $8,000 to $10,000. Chief Justices were given $10,000 instead of $10,000 also. The so-called grab caused so much indignation that the law, except as to president nd vice president, was repealed by the succeeding congress.

The National Capitol Building.

C. F. F., Auburn, Ark.: The process of building the capitol at Washington was of painful and slow progress. Quarrels among the many architects engaged on the work marked nearly every step of the way. Notwithstanding this lack of harmony and the many changes that resulted therefrom the building as it now stands in very handsome and imposing. The sites for the public buildings were selected by Washington in 1793. The plans for the President's house, and in fact the name of the White House were given out in 1792. The plans made for the capitol at the time were unsatisfactory, and the architects were given another trial. Later in the year Dr. William Thornton presented plans which the commissioners regarded as too grand, and he was forced to modify them. Even the modified general plans were disapproved, but those for what now forms the central portion of the capitol were adopted and the work of building was begun. On the 18th of September the cornerstone was laid. December 17, 1800, the second session of the sixth congress met in the north wing of the building. Two years later the south wing was completed. When the war of 1812 broke out the capitol consisted of the north and south wings, connected by a corridor of rough boards on the central foundations. In 1814 the British burnt the capitol as far as possible. There was talk at this time of the removal of the seat of government, but eventually the work of repairing the damage was begun, and the building of additions and the making of changes went on from year to year until 1863, when the statue of Freedom was lifted to its place. Future needs were still foreseen. These, however, awaited their time, and in 1903 congress authorized extensions at a probable cost of $2,500,000. As the country has grown the needs of the national capitol have multiplied, and the capitol buildings have grown and taken on added grandeur.

British Columbia.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you give me, through your columns, some information in regard to British Columbia, with reference to climate, crops, etc.—C. D. N., Frankford, Mo.

British Columbia has a temperate and salubrious climate. There is, however, a decided difference between the coast districts and the island plateau, the extremes of temperature being much greater in the latter, and the rainfall much less. The forest timber attains a colossal height. The country at present is generally inaccessible, owing to the mountains, forests and rapid rivers, but great advances are being made in the construction of roads. There are many fertile districts in the country, among which may be mentioned in particular the deltas of the Fraser river. Wheat, barley, oats and other cereals ripen readily and give an excellent return, and the grass of the country is admirably adapted for fattening cattle. Agriculture and stock raising are advancing under these favorable conditions. Fruit grows to perfection. Valuable mineral deposits are to be found, the most important being gold and coal. Timber, fish, furs and hides form valuable articles of export.

"The Man in the Moon."

Please tell why the full moon in the east resembles a human face. Also why the almanacs make pictures of the moon look like a human face.—B. L. T., Marshville, N. C.

The man in the moon is only a fancy. The moon's resemblance to a human face, when viewed by the naked eye, disappears under the telescope. There is neither man, dog nor brier bush in the moon, except when the natural vision is assisted by the imagination. When viewed through the telescope these imaginary objects are replaced by mountains and valleys, craters and clefts, on a scale unknown upon the earth. The almanacs, in printing the moon to look like a human face, are probably simply catering to the popular fancy.

Work in Canal Zone.

H. F. B., Antwerp, O.: The latest we have from the proposed big canal concerning health conditions, is brought by William Barclay Parsons and Prof. Burr, who recently arrived from the isthmus. Prof. Burr made the following statements:

"While on the isthmus the committee was in daily conference with the chief engineer with a view to formulating certain plans, contracts for which can be let at an early date. These plans and the accompanying data will be submitted to the commission at Washington.

"At Panama and Colon the laying of sewers and water pipes is progressing steadily, so that in the near future both of these cities will for the first time be furnished with a system of sewers and water supply with abundance of wholesome water. The presence of yellow fever is to be regretted, but was to be expected, as this disease is always present in tropical countries in America, unless long continued sanitary precautions have been taken. Prior to the sanitary work of the commission no precautions or scientific measures have been taken on the isthmus to guard against this disease.

"The Samidcal officers who succeded in eliminating the fever from Havana are now repeating the crusade in Panama. Beyond any question equally successful results will be produced. At the present time there is nothing approaching an epidemic and the conditions are greatly improved over those found in previous years. Some of the newspaper accounts that have reached the isthmus from the north were much exaggerated.

"The committee returned more than satisfied with the general conditions of the enterprise and believes that completion can be attained in less time than is popularly supposed. Some time has of necessity been devoted by the engineering staff to the study and investigation of certain details not fully determined by the French. This preliminary work is now really ended and the actual work of construction on a large scale can soon begin.

The Planet Vulcan.

Editor Blade: The planet Vulcan, having its orbit next to the sun, was discovered in 1859. Its diameter was estimated to be five times as large as that of the earth. I would like to know if astronomers have successfully diagnosed the diurnal and annual movements of this new planet. It may be our "happy hunting ground." Will you please answer through the columns of The Blade—the cleanest paper in the United States?—G. L. P., Marion, Ind.

Dr. Lescarbault, a village doctor in France, was the first to discover, or to declare he had discovered, the planet Vulcan. M. Porro and M. Wolf, of Zurich, reported seeing its transit in 1876. But the existence of Vulcan has been denied and disproved in fact, so that if our "happy hunting ground" is as real as it is doubt as this hypothetical planet the hereafter is a sea of doubt and uncertainty.

Irrigation in Idaho.

The Minadoke irrigation project, by the government, now contemplates the reclamation of 120,000 acres in the counties of Lincoln and Cassia, Idaho, on the south side of the Snake river. The amount set aside for this purpose is $2,600,000. Further down, on both sides of the same river, 170,000 acres are being segregated by the Cary act, and a railroad is being rapidly built to those lands from the O. S. R. at Minadoke. The principal city, Twin Falls, only a few months old, has lots worth $2,500. Two thousand acres were sold here January 19. A $1,000,000 power plant is under way at Shoshone Falls, in Lincoln county.—J. P. S., Gooding, Idaho.

Sinking of the Alabama.

Will you please tell us through the Bureau the name of the commander of the Kearsarge, and why and where he sunk the Alabama?—L. B., Occidental, Cal.

The Alabama was regarded as the most destructive of the Confederate vessels of the civil war. A majority of her crew were British subjects. Her armament was British, and whenever occasion required she carried the British flag. She destroyed sixty-six vessels, entailing a loss of ten million dollars to the merchant service of the United States. During all this career of destructiveness she never once entered a Confederate port, but continued on the high seas, capturing and burning everything that came in her way. Her commander was Captain Raphael Semmes. Early in the summer of 1864 he sailed into the harbor of Cherbourg, France, and was followed thither by Captain John A. Winslow, commander of the steamer Kearsarge. The French government gave orders to Semmes to leave the port, and on the 19th of June he sailed out to give battle. The fight that followed took place seven miles from shore. It was a death struggle for an hour, when the Alabama was shattered and sunk.

The Caucasian Race.

Will you tell where the Caucasian race came from?—E. W. W., Harrisburg, Ill.

Blumenbach believed the Caucasians to be the original race, from which the others were derived, and he gave it the name of "Caucasian" because he believed that its most typical form, which was also that of man in his highest physical perfection, was to be met with among the mountaineers of Caucasus. This race comprises the most highly civilized nations of the world, including most of the inhabitants of Europe, the Turks, Hungarians and Fins being excluded. The physical superiority of the Caucasians is not maintained at the present day, but the name is still used for purposes of classification.

Jacob's Well.

Will you please give a description of Jacob's Well in the days of Chirst—its width, depth, and whether walled or not; something about the quantity of water it affords, and how drawn up; also give a full description of the well at the present day?—F. G. G. P., Petersburg, Tenn.

The historical facts concerning Jacob's well, aside from what you can get in the Bible, would not fill as much space as your questions occupy. The width, depth and water supply of the well we cannot give. History says there was a Jacob's well, and that is about all we know about it, except, and this is of course largely assumption, that it was similar to other wells of its time. You have doubtless seen pictures of the well in recent Sunday school literature, and, notwithstanding they are necessarily imaginary, they will serve to give you an idea, at least as good an idea as we could give. A good friend of ours, who recently visited the Holy Land, tells us that he visited the well and longed to take a drink of water drawn from its depths, but the facilities for accommodating him were not at hand, and he went thirsty, so far as that particular well was concerned. He said, however, that the well is fast filling with rocks and debris. We repeat this on the assumption that our friend really found Jacob's well. For ought we know he may have been deceived by some guide who aimed to please.

Miscellaneous.

E. E. W., Oakharbor, O.: The Iroquois theatre fire occurred December 30, 1903. The number of lives lost, in round numbers, was 600. The Bureau kindly requests all readers to paste this in their hats. We don't like to be compelled to answer the question every other week.

R. A. M., Paducah, Ky.: We do not know where you can buy a Newfoundland pup, and if we did we could not tell you. The rules, as you will see by reading them, do not permit us to tell where anything, pups included, can be bought or sold.

R. H., Leetonia, O.: Go to your nearest newsstand and get a World Almanac and you will find the figures you want. You can do this out of school hours, after the chores are all done.

W. S. B., Wymore, Neb.: The rural high school is in an embryotic stage. We know of no data that will give you the information you desire. With improved highways—and they are coming—the rural high school will be a feasible proposition. Now is the time for all boys and girls to make up their minds to stick to the farm. Good roads and the rural high school are among the blessings that are bound to be added to the lives of the young people on the farms.

F. H. K., Madison, Neb.: Ohio banks are not under the supervision of a state banking department. The banks of the Buckeye state are operated under three banking systems. Private banks are not required to make report to anyone, except to the assessor; the incorporated banks, and the loan associations report to the auditor of state, and the national banks, of course, to the national government.

C. N. S., Godfrey, Ill.: Senator John Sherman had no children. However, we believe he did have an adopted daughter.

G. N., Willis, N. C.: Rural free mail delivery was established under the administration of President McKinley, in 1897. At that time forty-four routes were established. To show the rapidity of the growth of this beneficient public institution it may be stated that within six years after its establishment there were 15,119 routes. And the end is not yet. The rural delivery system is flourishing.

C. H. S., Ewart, Mich.: The Bureau cannot publish old songs, no matter how good, nor how bad.

G. E. P., Donnellson, Ia.: Address a letter to the Interior Department, Washington, D. C.

A. A. S., Springfield, O.: In Ohio a girl must be 18 years old, or have the consent of parent or guardian before she can be legally licensed to marry. If she has reached this age and is determined to marry the fellow you had better make the best of it. If, however, he is not fit to become a son-in-law, take the daughter on your knee and give her a little fatherly advice. Every case of this kind has its own peculiarities, and you will have to depend largely on your own judgment, always keeping in mind that "love laughs at locksmiths and objectors."

A. K., Volney, Mich.: We cannot, through the Bureau, give the address of any publication.

F. L. A., Rushville, Ill.: Ask some music dealer.

E. I., Hadley, Mich.: We have not the data to give you the information you want.

F. L. P., Dayton, Wash.: We know nothing of interest about the loss of the boat.

C. S. J., Bullsgap, Tenn.: "The dark of the moon" is the time of the month when the moon is not seen. Refer to your almanac for the answer to the rest of your question.

M. H. B., Pond Yap, W. Va.: Emily S. Bouton is a member of The Blade staff, and has been connected with the paper for many years. Her name is pronounced as if spelled Bough-ton.

F. F. A., Rushville, Ill.: Among the express companies in the United States are the American, Wells, Fargo & Co., the United States, Adams, National, Dodd, Long Island, Metropolitan, Wescott, New York and Boston Despatch, Pacific and others.

H. L., Cedar Mountain, N. C.: If you will tell us which of the John Jacob stores you have reference to we may be able to tell you something about him.

W. P., Hiltons, Va.: The fastest time on record, for a distance of over 440 miles, was made by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, from Chicago to Buffalo, in October, 1895. The fastest long distance run of less than 440 miles was made on the New York Central, in 1895, from New York to Buffalo, 436½ miles, in 407 minutes, actual time. "The Twentieth Century Limited" is credited with a speed of a mile in 35 seconds, along the Hudson river.

G. J. W., Spokane, Wash.: We can not give you government receipts by months. For the fiscal years 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904 the government received from all sources the following total amounts respectively: $587,685,337, $562,748,233, $560,396,674, $540,631,749.

C. W. C., Crete, W. Va.: The Bureau does not give addresses. Read the rules, and do not ask us to violate them.

C. A., Fayette, O.: Harriet Beecher Stowe died July 1, 1896. She had not engaged in any literary work for a number of years previous to her death.

C. H. S., Scenery Hill, Pa.: Write manager Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Ore.

J. M., Greencastle, Ind.: Mrs. John A. Logan, Calumet Place, Washington, D. C., may give you the information you desire.

J. M. K., Rinard, Ill.: We have no recollection of the Freeman crime, and we would not reprint the details if we had them at hand. The Blade's aim is to keep its columns free from these horrors.

W. J. A., Hesperia, Mich.: When a legal holiday comes on Sunday the day following is observed as a legal holiday. All states do not have the same number of legal holidays.

N. A. R., Cawker City, Kan.: Write to the Interior Department, Washington, D. C., and you may get the information you want.

G. W., Metamora, O.: We can not give Mother Shipton's prophecies. They are not worth preserving.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

SOLID AND PRACTICAL WINNIPEG

Manitoba's Chief City Not Picturesque, but Essentially Commercial.

If there are any two words which epitomize Winnipeg they are solidity and breadth. The breadth is not confined to the streets, a constant source of delight in their ample spread; it extends to the public life of the city; it is characteristic of its individual citizens.

Winnipeg is essentally a commercial city. It has made a good municipal progress, notably in education and manufacturing. But it is as a wholesale city supplying an enormous reach of country to the west and northwest that Winnipeg is making its reputation. Recently a disastrous fire swept through a portion of its business district, but the buildings destroyed are already being replaced by more substantial ones.

"Do you see those breaks there upon the walls of those blocks, where the lines of new brick set in?" said a gentleman to me as we stood in the heart of the business section admiring the fine wholesale buildings. "All over the wholesale district, sir," he added, "you will find those lines. They tell you what Winnipeg is doing. They are the marks of our progress. There is scarcely a building that does not have them. They show how rapidly our business is pushing upward and there is hardly an establishment that will not soon have to add still other stories or build over."

Winnipeg is not picturesque, it has none of the claims of age, it lies upon the prairies with little in its environment of natural beauty. But Winnipeg is not built for show. It is an intensely earnest, practical city, not ignoring adornment, be sure, in parks and drives and boulevards and handsome residences, and yet, pre-eminently, a matter of fact city, eager, full of hope, enterprising, progressive, its eyes toward the west. It is the distributing point for an empire more vast in its extent than even these Canadians themselves appreciate. It is a region rapidly filling up, calling year by year for greater and still greater supplies.

You cannot help liking Winnipeg. It is so broad, so comfortable, so inviting, so hospitable; it has so cheery a look; it is so throbbing with life; it is so rich in the splendid investiture of hope.—The World Today.

Stopped at His "Uncle's."

Green (looking for a trade)—How long have you owned that watch?

Brown—About two years.

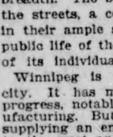
Green—Does it gain or lose?

Brown—Well, it lost 30 days not long ago.—Chicago News.

MIXED FARMING
Wheat Raising
Ranching

have again shown wonderful results on the

FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS of Western Canada



This is the era of $1.00 wheat. Magnificent climate—Farmers plowing in their shirt sleeves in the middle of November. Coal, wood, water, hay in abundance—schools, churches, markets convenient.

Apply for information to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

J. S. CRAWFORD, 125 W. Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Mention this paper.

R. M. WILLIAMS, Room 20, Law Bldg., Toledo, Ohio

Mention this paper.

THE WINNING STROKE

If more than ordinary skill in playing brings the honors of the game to the winning player, so exceptional merit in a remedy ensures the commendation of the well informed, and as a reasonable amount of outdoor life and recreation is conducive to the health and strength, so does a perfect laxative tend to one's improvement in cases of constipation, biliousness, headaches, etc. It is all important, however, in selecting a laxative, to choose one of known quality and excellence, like the ever pleasant Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., a laxative which sweetens and cleanses the system effectually, when a laxative is needed, without any unpleasant after effects, as it acts naturally and gently on the internal organs, simply assisting nature when nature needs assistance, without griping, irritating or debilitating the internal organs in any way, as it contains nothing of an objectionable or injurious nature. As the plants which are combined with the figs in the manufacture of Syrup of Figs are known to physicians to act most beneficially upon the system, the remedy has met with their general approval as a family laxative, a fact well worth considering in making purchases.

It is because of the fact that **SYRUP OF FIGS** is a remedy of known quality and excellence, and approved by physicians that has led to its use by so many millions of well informed people, who would not use any remedy of uncertain quality or inferior reputation. Every family should have a bottle of the genuine on hand at all times, to use when a laxative remedy is required. Please to remember that the genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale in bottles of one size only, by all reputable druggists, and that full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co., is plainly printed on the front of every package. Regular price, 50c per bottle.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

The Sunday School.

WHEN THE WATERS FAIL.

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 5 is "Jesus at the Feast of Tabernacles." John vii:37-46.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

A curious phenomenon is being witnessed in America in these days. Contrary to precedent and common belief, in a time of marked material prosperity the people are experiencing an awakening of interest in spiritual things that is generally accepted as the foretoken of a great revival. There is no more pronounced characteristic of the religious life of today than a widespread eagerness for a spiritual refreshing. The news from Wales is the most eagerly discussed subject among Christians. From every quarter comes word that men and women are hungering and thirsting for the satisfaction of the deeper needs of the spirit.

It would appear that other springs have ceased to satisfy. The world is weary of the things which its prosperity has enabled it to buy. Hearts are empty, though coffers are full. The deep movings of the popular mind, which are working out in grave political and economic changes, are one with this thirst which mere things have been unable to assuage. There is a welcome coincidence in the fact that at this psychological moment the churches should be set to studying these present Sunday school lessons which deal wholly with the satisfaction of human needs; the subjects for the past five weeks have comprised two lessons on thirst, one on hunger, and two on healing.

When Occasion Was Ripe.

There is something of the journalistic in the way Jesus was accustomed to seize upon present occasion to attract attention and to drive his teaching home. He was a keen student of the instant and of the opportunity. Thus, he quietly made his way to the great national festival of the Feast of Tabernacles at Jerusalem, not announcing his purpose in advance, so that when he arrived at the height of the celebration the concentrated populace of the country was asking itself, "Will he come up to the feast?" Then he openly appeared and began to teach regardless of opposition.

Assuming a conspicuous position from the first, he remained unmoved by the hostility that dogged him hourly, waiting for a chance to strike. There was no fear about this Man; his courage has been the wonder of the ages; and it has been imparted to his disciples, so that only a few days ago a famous university president, in the ripeness of his power and usefulness, when called upon to enter the operating room that was expected to be his death-chamber, displayed a fortitude and calmness and cheerful assurance that evoked the admiration of the continent.

On the last, the great day of the feast—either the day when the priest for the last time led the procession up from the pool of Siloam, bearing a golden pitcher of water, to be solemnly poured out in connection with the sacrifice, or else on the day when this ceremony was omitted, thus adding still greater significance and timeliness to his words: "Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink." The electric effect of those astounding words upon the multitude may be imagined. They were a deliberate effort to direct attention from the priestly ceremony and symbol to a living Personality, who dared claim to be a fountain for the assuaging of all the real thirsts of humanity.

What the Thirsty World Wants.

The distinguished editor of one of the leading Episcopal papers declared two weeks ago that the revival for today is a revival of individual personal experience of Jesus Christ—which, by the way, is the most striking characteristic of the revival across the sea. This is an alert present-day theologian's reason for the season's grip upon men. "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink." The invitation is not to join a party or a church, or to accept a creed, or to unite in a certain enterprise; it is an invitation to assume personal relations with the Savior himself. After all, men can be satisfied only by a personality.

The state of mind of Christianity today with respect to many things, and especially the interpretation of the Scriptures, is in a condition of flux. There is no positive message being sounded here. But it is not a school of criticism that men should be invited, but rather to the appealing Christ himself, who gives to every sincere inquirer a personal experience of himself that is the highest proof of supernatural religion. On this plane the greatest theologian stands no higher than the trembling young girl whose first public confession, "I do love Jesus with all my heart," was the spark that seems to have started the quick-spreading fires of the Welsh revival. There is no voice of Christian evidences to equal the testimony of the twenty centuries—long lines of women and children who declare in clear and unequivocal tones that in the personal Christ they have found satisfaction for their deepest longings, and joy and peace passing all power of tongue to relate. This intimate relation with Jesus and love for Him have been the sources of all the martyrdoms and missionary heroisms that illumine the pages of the church's history.

A Man as a Spring.

What Jesus professed to be, every man really is, though to an infinitely less degree, of course. The world's fountains are men and women Every one is a well, either of refreshment or corruption We never touch another life, be it but for an instant, without giving him a drink of ourself. Out of this innermost parts of our being—and not from our surface seeming, as we might desire—flow streams of which our fellows partake Some men are bitter springs; we leave them with a bad taste in the mouth; they have given us no pleasure, certainly; and usually no profit Other men there are, like the beautiful sparkling waters that tumble down the side of Mt. Shasta, who are water of refreshing and healing to th

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1905.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:
Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.
SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 182,000

WHITEWASHING ROJESTVENSKY

The decision of the North sea commission, if the "semi-official" statement is to be relied on, will please Russia, no doubt, but will be wholly unsatisfactory to England and create a suspicion in the minds of disinterested people that the commission was bent on administering a coat of "whitewash."

The facts were that the Russian fleet fired point blank on English sailing vessels in the North sea; that these vessels were not fashioned like torpedo boats, had no warlike appearance, and made no hostile demonstration. Several of the fishermen were killed and considerable damage inflicted on the fleet. It is a matter of common knowledge that no Japanese torpedo boats were in the North sea at the time nor was it feasible for any strange vessels to be in the neighborhood of the Russian fleet, without being detected.

Yet the commission finds that Rojestvensky was "justified," but is silent on the point raised that there could be no Japanese vessels in the North sea at the time, although belief in their presence was the backbone of Rojestvensky's defense. Naturally the British press is indignant, and declares that arbitration has been dealt a death blow. Surely, if the commission furnishes the Russian commander with an honorable discharge, admirals hereafter need not hesitate to fire on anything afloat, and credit it to hallucination.

SOME SENATORS DISGUSTED.

Several august senators are said to be out of patience with the house for having instituted impeachment proceedings against Judge Swayne. It is all the more provoking that the trial should be undertaken in a short session when there is scarcely time to transact the pressing business of the country.

This leads Walter Wellman to observe that there is a growing suspicion that the Swayne case was sprung by interests opposed to the consideration, by congress, of legislation that might possibly be to their disadvantage, as the railroad rate and statehood bills. Certain it is, the trial has drawn atention away from these important topics and furnishes reasonable excuse for neglecting other business.

Contrary to the opinion formed by reading the proceedings in the house, there is a growing impression that the senate will not vote for the judge's impeachment. Mr. Wellman says while the senators admit that the evidence proves the judge is not of judicial temperament and ought never to have been appointed to the bench, the charges made are trivial in character and do not convict him of either dishonesty or moral turpitude. That he has made mistakes is undisputed, but he has done nothing as far as the testimony discloses, to warrant the drastic action which the senate is asked to take.

The exoneration of Judge Swayne, if the senators, in their judicial capacity, acquit him, will naturally inspire the people to inquire why he was persecuted. If the charges were trumped up with a view to taking up the time of congress, there should be an investigation that the country may know who or what interests conspired to block important legislation. If there is a trick in it, the people will demand to know the names of the tricksters.

GOV. WHITE EXONERATED.

Senator Caldwell, a member of the West Virginia legislature, created a sensation the other day when he publicly charged Governor White and Secretary of State Dawson with corruption. An investigating committee was appointed, and the people settled down with the conviction that rottenness in the affairs of the state would be brought to light.

But the investigation has "flashed in the pan." The accused officials made an emphatic denial and Senator Caldwell became so impressed with the truth of their assertions that he has withdrawn his charges.

This illustrates that it is an easy matter to make charges, quite another to prove them. And it is refreshing to note in this era of public corruption, that the chief executive of West Virginia was able to clear his skirts and confound his accuser.

STILL FOR A LARGE NAVY.

In his address before the students of the University of Pennsylvania, yesterday, President Roosevelt quoted maxims from Washington to sustain his contention for a large navy.

"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations."

"To be prepared for war is the most effective means to promote peace."

The President declared that "these two principles taken together should form the basis of our foreign policy." He has labored consistently to impress upon congress the necessity of providing liberally for the navy and because of his earnestness has been called the "War Lord." But who will seriously combat the logic of his argument that "Our navy is the surest guarantee of peace and the cheapest insurance against war." No one will gainsay that there is a limit beyond which it is unnecessary to go. But will anyone undertake to say that Russia would have declared war against this country, had we stood where Japan stands, or if she had taken accurate measure of Japan's military strength? Had Japan been fortified with a large navy and possessed unlimited resources to prosecute a war, it is safe to assume that the czar would have confined himself to diplomacy in order to attain his ambition, and, that failing, would have quietly withdrawn. In other words, $200,000,000 or $300,000,000 invested in a navy and big guns would have saved Japan untold treasure and the lives of thousands of her brave warriors.

There is no war cloud on our horizon, and let us hope there will be none. But it is an old maxim, "In time of peace, prepare for war." We had an illustration of our unpreparedness when hostilities broke out with Spain, but fortunately for us, the enemy was not formidable and was unable to take advantage of our weakness. If this country ever again becomes involved with a foreign country, we cannot hope for such puerile opposition. It may seem folly to some to expend large sums for the maintenance of a navy, but let us not forget that when we build a battleship, a large proportion of the cost goes to labor, and to furnish employment to our citizens. And the occupation of upholding the dignity and preserving the integrity of the nation is not an inglorious one.

The President's theory that we must deal justly with other nations and be ready to insist that justice be done us meets with a responsive acclaim from the American people. It is sound doctrine, Christian doctrine, economical doctrine.

THE WEEK IN THE WAR ZONE.

There has been a shifting of the scenes in Manchuria during the week that has just passed. Hostilities have not been marked by any big engagements, but the activity is significant of what is to come soon—a collision between the armies that have spent the winter face to face near Mukden. What General Kuropatkin is pleased to call "two scouting divisions" were sent out more than a week ago, and took a position about fifty miles southeast of Mukden. Both of these divisions were driven back by the Japanese, in battles fought February 19, 21 and 22. Since then a more important engagemnet is reported to have been fought at Tsinkhetchin, resulting in a Russian retreat from that place.

These movements have been unimportant except in so far as they indicate the renewal of activities and presage the coming of the big battle that has been expected with the opening of spring. There have been raiding parties from both armies sent against each other's railroad communications, and both sides have met with a measure of success. The Japanese raids were directed against the Siberian railroad, northeast of Harbin.

Meanwhile the Japanese have been advancing in northeastern Corea, indicating the probability of a serious movement against Vladivostok. If this should really mean a siege of that city, there is little question of its early fall. Such a prospect would be a strong argument for peace that could not fail to impress the czar. The peace talk of the past week has developed only the Russian ruler's determination to fight to the bitter end. How far this is off is problematical. The only certainty is that the prolongation of the struggle has, at every turn, been disastrous to Russia.

THE TALK OF PEACE.

Washington correspondents are united in declaring that Japan has intimated the terms on which she would consent to negotiate for a cessation of hostilities. As The Blade has maintained from the outset, Japan will listen to nothing that savors of a temporary truce. She will force such terms as will insure lasting peace or keep up the fight.

The amazing feature of the proposed terms is that she asks for no money indemnity to recoup her for the tremendous expense which has been entailed by the war. But she does insist on permanent occupation of Port Arthur, supremacy in Corea and the restoration of Manchuria to China as an integral part of the celestial empire. She means to drive the Russian far enough from temptation that he won't be longer a menace to Japanese development.

As to the waiving of indemnity, it may be explained in two ways. Japan will require the transfer of the Chinese eastern railway to an international commission, thereby depriving Russia of her means of controlling the Chinese commerce, the goal of her ambition; or it may be that Japan desires to impress upon the world that her contest, as she proclaimed it to be at the outset, is not for gain or glory, but in the interest of the great human race. Following the example of this country at the close of its war with Spain, Japan will not seek to humiliate her enemy by demanding an indemnity to cover her war losses.

Minister Takahira is prompt to deny that Japon has made any overtures, but this is not inconsistent with the fact that he has suggested informally to a neutral power, the terms which Japan would consider. Having whipped Russia at every stage of the game, it is certainly proper to inquire if that country has had enough.

The czar, however, shows no signs of weakening. He is between the fires of revolution at home and the Japanese fires at Manchuria. To yield abroad, before he has won a victory, might result in his dethronement. Should fortune smile on his soldiers, if only for a brief moment, it would afford him an excuse for considering honorable terms of peace, whereas an acknowledgment of defeat now would mean irretrievable ruin. From his viewpoint, he has nothing to lose by continuing the struggle.

AS WARFIELD WOULD HAVE IT

Governor Warfield's speech before the Maryland society of New York, wherein he commended the Lincoln club address of President Roosevelt bearing on the race question, was remarkable in its evident purpose of placing a wrong construction on the President's utterances.

He assumes, for instance, that the President is determined to aid in maintaining the relations now prevailing in the south and which "are being accepted throughout the land as the proper relations to exist between the races in every section of our country."

Warfield could not be further from the truth. There was nothing in the President's address to warrant such an interpretation. The thought paramount in his argument was that the problem could not be solved by either race alone. The negro must strive to improve his condition intellectually and morally, and his white neighbor must assume a share in the responsibility of adjusting the relations so that the rights of neither "may be abridged or jeoparded." The President insisted that "the colored man's self-respect entitles him to do that share in the political work of the country which is warranted by his individual ability and integrity and the position he has won for himself." Yet if we are to measure the controlling opinion of the south by the acts of the several states, it would withhold the right of suffrage from the negro.

To favor existing relations in the south would be to approve, perforce, the lynchings and whitecappings that have been visited upon the colored race. On this question the President has expressed himself in language so forceful as to admit of no misunderstanding. It would be to approve a system of peonage that is practiced in several of the states whereby the colored man is held in a bondage worse than slavery. It would be to approve the denial of the right of suffrage and of other privileges having a tendency to improve the condition of the black race.

Fortunately many people in the south accept the President's views as he spoke them, not as others would interpret them. While he was emphatic in according the colored man all his civil rights, he emphasized the necessity for preserving the purity of blood and maintained that the civil law could not regulate social practices.

In reading excerpts from Governor Warfield's speech, one is naturally impressed with the thought that the thorn, after all, is the colored man's vote. If the negro would cast his fortunes with the dominant political party of the south, we would hear very little about the race problem, at least from men like Warfield.

OUR COTTON MANUFACTURES.

It seems strange that while we have made rapid strides in almost all other branches of manufacture, this country, which produces approximately three-fourths of the world's cotton, turns out a comparatively small proportion of the manufactured article. According to the bureau of statistics, we export over $350,000,000 worth of raw cotton every year, and import cotton cloth to the value of $50,000,000. England, which doesn't produce a pound of the raw material, exports cotton fabrics to the value of $358,232,000, while France, Germany, Holland, Denmark and Switzerland send out no less than $145,000,000 of the finished goods. Compared with these stupendous figures, our exports of cloth, aggregating only $22,500,000, are insignificant indeed.

Herein is illustrated an industrial prodigality that would appear to demand an investigation. Foreign manufacturers pay the freight both ways, stand the losses incident to transportation and then successfully compete with our local markets. Manifestly there is a screw loose somewhere. Perhaps American cotton manufacturers have not learned the art of converting the raw material into cloth by the most modern and economical method. Or, as is intimated by the New Yok Financier, "the trade of Europe has been so skilfully buttressed that our sales agents cannot compete with foreigners in an open market." Still the fact that our cotton mills can be located within a stone's throw of the cotton fields, should give the American manufactures an advantage so great as to practically shut out the European mill, provided, of course, that we can and do make as good a quality of cotton cloth.

Just now the southern planter is making an organized effort to curtail production in order to check a falling market. He would accomplish better results, if he could build mills to care for the crop and find a market for the product. America should furnish the cotton cloth for the world, because the cotton is grown here, and her marked failure to do so is sufficient evidence that a glorious opportunity awaits the man who solves the riddle.

A SENSATIONAL POSTAL CARD

The New York Tribune prints the sentiments of a prominent and wealthy Russian, who has written a postal card message to a friend in New York. The Tribune has gone to the trouble to ascertain positively that the card was mailed in Russia and received in New York, but for obvious reasons, the name of the writer is not given. The message was written on a Red Cross card, in French, which may explain why it passed the censor. Here it is:

I had wished to write thee a letter, above all, about our ideas on the war. The war is most unpopular, and we all desire our own defeat. We hope that it will open the eyes of the common people to the fraud of our government, which is universally hated. One hears on all sides that the Japanese are fighting for our freedom—there is nowhere the slightest feeling against the Japanese.

Nothing that comes from Russia through the ordinary sources so clearly shows the inherent weakness of the government. The people of a country praying for their own defeat at the hands of a foreign enemy is almost beyond comprehension. We may well ask what an autocratic government may hope to accomplish under such hopeless circumstances. Nothing so clearly demonstrates the fact that the Russian people would welcome a revolt, or that they are ready for any sacrifice that will give them their freedom.

FIGHTING THE STANDARD.

The Kansas legislator has blood in his eye. He is after the Standard Oil company with a big stick. He has passed a bill providing for a state refinery. He has introduced a bill making pipe lines common carriers, so that the Standard cannot refuse to pipe the oil of its competitors, and he has dropped into the legislative hopper another bill requiring a uniformity of price, thereby preventing the Standard from demoralizing the market in localities.

Possibly, if the war begun and ended in Kansas, the big corporation would not be concerned. It might get along very well if it didn't do a penny of business in the Sunflower state, and it could look on complacently while the taxpayers paid the bills of a state refinery. But the determined attitude of Kansas has caused other states to "take notice." Colorado wants to go into the business. Indiana is organizing an opposition. The Texas legislature threatens to pass bill identical with those passed and pending in the Kansas legislature. Iowa, Missouri and California are seriously considering the advisability of throwing bricks at the giant corporation.

This remarkable wave of socialistic agitation is made possible by the arbitrary methods of the Standard. It is unfortunate for the company that it has aroused such widespread hostility, and it is equally unfortunate for the people because they are about to engage in a business of which they know practically nothing. It would seem that the law provides ample remedy for protecting the public against the unjust and discriminating practices of the Standard Oil company, without charging the taxpayers with the responsibility of engaging in competitive trade. That feature of the warfare cannot be otherwise than disastrous, and exhibits a tendency toward public ownership that is to be deplored.

BLOCKING RATE LEGISLATION

There is small likelihood that a railway rate law will be enacted during the present session of congress. The bill which passed the house, with only a few dissenting votes, is now in the bowels of the senate committee on commerce. This committee has had a session or two and has developed the fact that there is a wide difference of opinion among the members.

The truth is, the majority of the committee is opposed to any legislation of the nature proposed, and will "hang up" the bill until too late to secure a vote on it. Chairman Elkins has been quoted as saying that the President is not satisfied with the bill as it stands and thinks a better one could be drawn. But the President is aware that it is impossible to please everyone and he is willing to make concessions, believing that once the interstate commerce commission possesses the power to fix rates, the details will work themselves out and suggest amendments which can be made from time to time. But the President is eager to have this reform machinery set in motion as early as possible, that the people may experience immediate relief.

If the "ten men power" of the senate kills the bill in committee, the President may decide to call an extra session. Senators who are responsible for the inaction of that body will hear from their constituents at an early day. The people were never so united in behalf of any legislation as they are for this remedial measure, and it will fare ill for the public servants who stand in the way of its passage.

PROFIT IN SUGAR BEETS.

Three or four years ago, a wave of sugar beet growing swept over Northwestern Ohio and many farmers decided the sugar beet was the key to riches. The hobby died out in a year or two for farmers soon realized that the cultivation required constant attention and detracted from the care given other crops.

However, it has been demonstrated that there is good money in the business and Henry county is the banner sugar beet section of Northwestern Ohio. Indeed, the Holgate Review, which is The Blade's authority, is of the opinion that Henry produces more beets than any other county in Ohio or Michigan.

Last year, according to the Review, over 3,000 acres in Henry county were devoted to sugar beets, yielding from ten to fifteen tons to theacre, the market price averaging $5.50 a ton. A crop which pays the producer from sixty to eighty dollars an acre is certainly profitable. One farmer had a crop of forty tons from two acres and sold it at $5.90 a ton. That farmer is eligible to the ranks of the frenzied financiers.

One reason why so many farmers failed to make money out of sugar beets is because they did not understand their cultivation, and gave it up after one year's experiment. Then, too, like other crops, sugar beets requires certain elements in the soil to make their production profitable. It would seem that Henry county farmers have solved the problem and their success deserves the erection in that county a sugar factory.

HOOSIER LOGIC.

There is a bill before the legislature of Indiana providing for a primary election law under which the two parties will select their candidates and delegates on the same day. The provisions of the measure are intended to throw about the primaries the safeguards which protect the purity of the ballot box at a general election. The bill is said to meet the approval of the voters of both parties, but is being vigorously opposed by the politicians, which, of course, is expected.

The committee having in charge the proposed legislation, has been giving hearings to those who favor and oppose its enactment. The political leaders have been making wonderful arguments against its passage. The "workers," they declare, do not want such a law, as if primaries are held for their benefit rather than for the purpose of giving the voters an opportunity to select party candidates.

The Indianapolis News gives extracts from speeches made before the committee by politicians, and their arguments show to what extremes they are driven in trying to kill the bill. One said:

I do not believe that the Republicans wish to hold their primary elections on the same day as the Democrats. The Democrats will get drunk and fight, and the Republicans do not like that.

Another "worker," not to be outdone in convincing logic, declared:

I am of the Twelfth ward! I think I have done my part as a party worker. If the Republicans and Democrats vote together the Republicans would deliver the ballots and the Democrats would deliver the bullets. You know what the result would be. We don't want to meet the Democrats in society or anywhere else.

The Democratic heelers are as antagonistic, and do not want to associate with Republicans at the primaries. It remains to be seen how much influence these speeches will have on the committee and legislators, but up to date the Indiana lawmakers have made an excellent record, and we hope they will pass an ironclad primary bill.

PURSUING THE BEEF TRUST.

If the managers of the Beef Trust thought that the government was playing a game of bluff, and that the fight against them would end with the decision of the supreme court, they were disillusioned yesterday when subpoenas were issued to, and served on, a large number of witnesses to appear before a United States grand jury.

It means that the trust must obey the court's injunction or suffer the consequences. The men who are guilty of ignoring the court's order will go to jail. The warfare will be waged until the big trust gets back into legitimate channels. The absolute control of the market to the exclusion of small dealers, the unfair treatment of the stockraisers and the strong-arm methods that have been employed by the trust must be discontinued.

The country is beginning to understand what the President means when he promises every man "a square deal." It is a new experience and decidedly pleasing to the people however distasteful to the few who have grown arrogant in unrestricted trade license.

THE FIRE FIEND.

As far as numbers are concerned, the year promises to make a new record in the matter of fires. New Orleans heads the list thus far, its losses from yesterday's conflagration aggregating five millions of dollars. Chicago has had several, while Omaha, New York, Boston, Milwaukee and Indianapolis have added liberally. Hot Springs suffered a serious loss last week, when property valued at $2,000,000 was destroyed.

To be sure, the total of these losses is small in comparison with that sustained by Baltimore last year, but it shows how powerless we are in combatting the fiery element. In most cities, efforts are constantly making to improve the system of fire protection and yet with all our modern equipment and drilled organization, we seem incapable of checking the onward rush of the flames.

And again it may turn out to have been a hard winter on the trusts.

Addicks may find some comfort in the reflection that the United States senate is not very popular now anyhow.

The idea in having a bird of a navy is, of course, to obviate the necessity of overworking the dove of peace.

The dowager empress tells the Russian assassins to strike if they will. That has a sort of Barbara Fritchie ring to it.

Dr. William Osler, of Johns Hopkins university, says that men are no good after they reach the age of forty. Men of forty, what shall be done to Dr. Osler? Don't all speak at once.

If those lobbyists really tried to bribe the Indiana legislators with $100 bills, it is little wonder they were exposed. They should have known that these are days of high prices and big deals.

The defeat of the Yaquis won't be complete, according to the views of most Americans, until the last mother's son of them has been wiped off the face of the earth or put where he can't do murder. Their latest outrage merits their total annihilation.

Jacob Riis says Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, is an ass. Without entering into a discussion of the proposition, it is worth whle noting that Jacob Riis is a man of acute discernment.

President Roosevelt and Kaiser Wilhelm, both having been made doctors by the University of Pennsylvania, there is serious doubt whether they will be able longer to agree.

"Is General Stoessel a coward or a man of courage?" asks an exchange. All depends on which correspondent is writing about him.

At least, it can't be charged against Kansas legislators that they are attacking the Standard with paper weapons. Nothing but the stuffed club goes.

It would be interesting to know what Dr. Mary Walker thinks of Prof. Osler's declaration that a man is of no account after he reaches the age of forty.

A Washington correspondent says the people are turning to Ohio for their next President. Well, they will find the supply of timber inexhaustible and up to the usual high standard.

Indiana people want their legislature to prohibit the marriage of whites and Filipinos. While they believe in annexation, they don't want it in the family.

One thing is certain, if congress should raise President Roosevelt's salary, he will come as near earning it as any man could.

Kansas is going to say "get out" to the Standard Oil company. This will bring the ownership of the state to an issue.

"What is Democracy's first duty?" asks Mr. Bryan. Presuming upon his modesty, we hasten to say it is to reenthrone Mr. Bryan.

The Standard Oil company is doubtless beginning to question the wisdom of Horace Greeley's advice to go west and grow up with the country.

Evidently the government has no intention of letting Cassie Chadwick slip through the roomy meshes of Ohio law as it has tacked on a few indictments as an additional safeguard.

The Oberlin, O., board of commerce has petitioned congress to have the law protecting bank depositors made stronger. Such a petition, coming from Oberlin, should strike congress with convincing force.

During all this anti-trust agitation, Judge Parker is maintaining an appropriate silence. He is wise enough to see how impossible it would be to make his last fall's remarks dovetail with the present situation.

It sometimes happens that what the United States senate regards as deliberation, the people look upon as obstinacy.

New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey are legislating against the mosquito. Kansas is after bigger game.

Something terrible will have to happen to the Standard Oil company before the people begin to refer to him as "poor old John Rockefeller."

When President Roosevelt announced that everybody should have a square deal, he should have added, "provided, at all times, the senate is willing."

"All the scoundrels are not in jail," says a Missouri paper. Well, hardly. If they were, we would soon begin to hear complaints about the crowded condition of our jails.

Illinois Republicans are talking of putting Senator Cullom on the shelf. What does it profit a man to look like Lincoln if he is going to be allowed to hold office only half a century?

The senate has been told, indirectly, that if the rate bill is not passed Mr. Bryan will be elected president four years hence. If that doesn't move the senate nothing will.

On the assumption that trusts are hogs, a great many people take naturally to the belief that they should be put in the pen.

There is nothing too good for the New Yorker. He is now planning to pipe water from the Great Lakes.

With every fresh movement of the troops in Manchuria, the reading public is presented a lot of new names that are unpronounceable.

The Japanese are said to have the advantage of the present situation in Manchuria. Looks as if the bitter end the czar talks about might come along with the spring thaw.

The oil fight in Kansas is said to be a question of patriotism on the part of the Kansans, rather than one of dollars. If that is true it begins bad for the Standard. Patriotism is something it can't buy.

Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, says he relies on the anti-Roosevelt sentiment to send him to the United States senate. The simplicity of that man's lack of comprehension is marvelous. Nothing but a jolt will awaken him to a realizing sense of the eternal fitness of things.

In aiming a blow at the Standard Oil company, the Kansas legislature came near hitting the bargain counter a rap between the eyes. A bill prohibited selling an article in one town at a lower price than in another, passed the legislature and was up in the senate when a senator pointed out the danger that lurked within it. His wife had probably made the discovery for him.

Current Events.

Roosevelt calls an extraordinary session of the senate to meet March 4.

Following the United States, Austria seeks trade treaty with Abyssinia.

Senators in debate warn railways that government ownership of roads may be their lot.

The Mexican authorities capture and execute the Yaqui Indians who murdered McKenzie.

The bakers' strike in Rome has become general and the city now faces a bread famine.

Mad mullah of Somaliland renews war, murdering followers of a sultan under Italy's protection.

Representative Kehoe urges adoption by the house of his resolution to investigate the tobacco trust.

Tuskegee conference develops statement that negroes own $300,000,000 in property in United States.

Shoe manufacturer at New York convention says women of the next generation will have big feet.

Manuscript copy of "Ulalume" in Poe's handwriting is sold for $1,000 at a New York auction.

Cuba unveils a statue of Jose Marti, leader of the last revolution, and who is called the Washington of Cuba.

Russia has notified America of its willingness to accept Mr. Meyer, who is proposed to succeed Mr. McCormick.

The navy appropriation bill is agreed to by the senate committee after increasing the amount to $100,336,879.

Emperor William praises Germany's new trade treaties, now ratified, and rewards ministers who made them.

In a fire in the center of London's motor car industry many autos are burned, the damage estimated at $1,250,000.

Several large newspapers deal the paper trust a severe blow by transferring their custom to independent mills.

Missouri house offers a reward of $1,000 for the person who stole the anti-betting bill and takes up a substitute.

Conferences at the White House are said to have resulted in a plan to push the prosecution for the Oregon and California land frauds.

Committee of house wants treaty negotiated with Russia to protect Americans irrespective of race or creed who visit the czar's empire.

The proposed school tax rate bill in the Illinois house, it is claimed, endangers the schools of the state, particularly those of Chicago.

Senate passes the Cullom bill redistricting the federal judiciary in Illinois and giving Chicago additional circuit and district judges.

Representatives of Illinois civil war veterans oppose a propositon to consolidate the commissions of the four soldiers' national parks.

Cuba's lower house takes up a measure seeking to develop the growth of rice and cultivate a more friendly attitude toward the United States.

Frank Fitzgerald, a young lawyer and son-in-law of D. M. Parry, acknowledges he has bribed a number of Indiana legislators in the interests of corporations.

William E. Curtis compares the import and export trade of the United States and Cuba, showing that the reciprocity treaty has stimulated the industries of both nations.

The Connecticut insurance department reports that during 1904 the premiums received by 126 fire companies in that state amounted to $197,000,000 and the losses $122,000,000.

Dr. Osler answers critics of his theory of the forty-year limit of usefulness, reiterating his views, but weakening on the chloroform idea, as he is nearing the sixty-year dead line.

Illinois Teachers' association begins fight at Springfield against bills in the legislature affecting revenue on which the schools depend for support.

Presidential Roosevelt, talking at the Unversity of Pennsylvania's celebration of Washington's birthday, says American safety lies in a big navy.

Mrs. Chadwick refuses to answer any questions in a hearing before a referee in bankruptcy in Cleveland on the ground that her testimony might aid the prosecution in the criminal cases againts her.

German society in Milwaukee sends a warning to the fatherland declaring that of foreigners only laborers have a chance for success in this country, and that professional and business men would better stay away.

Representative Vandiver of Missouri introduces a resolution charging that the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies have formed an armor plate trust, and asking the attorney general for information regarding prosecution.

President Fish of the Illinois Central declares before the senate interstate commerce committee that neither the interstate commerce commission nor any other body of men can fix up equitable rates that will not discriminate.

Standard Oil company is said to have purchased two independent concerns in Kansas in an effort to buy up all firms outside the "trust" and acquire control of any evidence that might be damaging in the pending investigation.

Action of the senate forces upon the President the disagreeable duty of reorganizing the Panama canal commission, which may involve the dismissal of some members and the reassigning of others, writes Walter Wellman.

That the best work of the world is accomplished by men under 40 years of age, and that men over 60 should be retired or chloroformed, are the startling declarations made by Dr. William Osler, on leaving Johns Hopkins University.

Governor Warfield of Maryland, at the annual dinner of the Maryland society in New York City, indorses President Roosevelt's attitude in the negro question, as revealed in the chief executive's Lincoln day speech before the Republican club of that city.

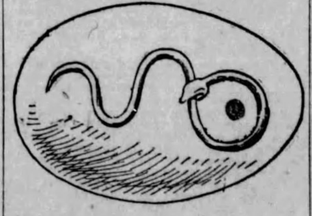
Representative Baker of the Indiana house declares he was paid $100 to vote against the anti-cigarette bill. A warrant is issued for the arrest of former Senator A. O. Baker, alleged lobbyist of the tobacco trust, charging attempt to bribe. The anti-cigarette bill is passed.

Walter Wellman says the czar has refused the peace overtures made through the Washington government by Japan, and will risk one more battle in Manchuria, where a general engagement between Oyama and Kuropatkin may be expected soon. The terms offered by the mikado are given.

President William R. Harper, of the University of Chicago is afflicted with cancer. Such is the revelation made by the operation performed at the Presbyterian Hospital, and the location of the malignant growth barred the surgeons from attempting its removal. An official bulletin says there is a "reasonable hope" that the course of the disease may be checked.

CURIOUS FREAK EGG.

S. S. Taylor, of Swanton, has what farmers and chicken raisers say is one of the curiosities of the day. There are all kinds of freak farm products coming before the public annually, and so numerous are they that little attention is given some worthy consideration. The curiosity in the possession of Mr. Taylor is an egg with a snake coiled as though watching an approaching object. The formation of



the snake, from head to tail, is perfect and the large head is shown crossed over the body. How the snake impression was made on the eggs shell is difficult to explain, but Mr. Taylor thinks the hen was scared by a snake, and that the mark was due to this cause. It is known that hens are always in great fear of snakes and will run on the first sight of one, and Mr. Taylor can find no other explanation. He has withdrawn the contents of the egg and placed the shell in case with a glass top. It has attracted much attention and The Blade today prints a cut of the egg showing the snake impression on the shell.

Ghastly Effect.

"I shall have to ask you," said the photographer, "to assume a more pleasing expression of countenance."

"Ain't I looking pleasant?" asked old Hunks.

"No; you're trying to smile."—Chicago Tribune.

MONUMENT TO VICTIMS OF SLOCUM DISASTER

MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED IN MEMORY OF THE SLOCUM'S UNIDENTIFIED DEAD IN LUTHERAN CEMETERY.

New York, Feb. 22.—With Joseph Bermel, a granite worker of Middle Village, a contract has been made for the erection of a monument to cost $10,000 over the one great grave in which sixty-one unidentified victims of the Slocum disaster were buried in the Lutheran cemetery at Middle Valley.

The cost of the monument is to be met from a fund being raised by popular subscription under the direction of the "Organization of the General Slocum Survivors," and it is expected that it will be in place in time to be unveiled on June 15 next, the first anniversary of the disaster.

While the monument is to be erected in the plot where the unidentified dead are buried, it is intended to stand as a memorial to all of the victims of the disaster.

The monument will be entirely of granite, with a large bronze plate on which will be a picture in bas relief of the burning steamer. On the right side will be a statue representing Memory and on the left side one depicting Grief, while at the top of the monument will be two figures representing respectively Faith and Hope.

All of the figures will be life size and the entire monument will be twenty feet high and eight and one-half feet broad at the base.

The unveiling of the monument will be marked by appropriate ceremonies, and a special effort will be made to have every one of the survivors of the disaster present on that occasion.

King Leopold Wins in Suit Brought by Daughter

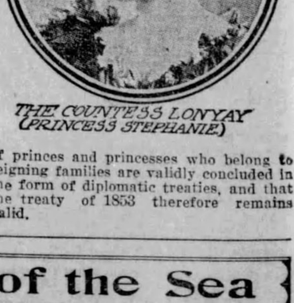
KING LEOPOLD. OF BELGIUM. PHOTO BY RUSSELL & SONS.

Brussels, Feb. 24.—Judgment has just been given by the court of appeals in the suit brought against the trustees of the late Queen Marie Henriette's estate by the late Countess Elemer Lonyay (Princess Stephanie) and the legal representatives of the Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

The lawyers of King Leopold's daughters contested from the point of view of the Belgian law the validity of the diplomatic treaty concluded in 1853 between the emperor of Austria and King Leopold.

This treaty decided that the marriage contract of King Leopold II. and Queen Marie Henriette should recognize the separate estates of the consorts.

The judgment of the court of appeals indorses the judgments of the lower court and the argument of the king's advocates and declares that wedding contracts



THE COUNTESS LONYAY (PRINCESS STEPHANIE)

of princes and princesses who belong to reigning families are validly concluded in the form of diplomatic treaties, and that the treaty of 1853 therefore remains valid.

Treasures of the Sea

The failure of an English nobleman to find pirate treasure on Cacos Island recalls the countless attempts that have been made to recover sunken or buried money by expeditions that have fitted out in New York harbor. One of my first recollections, as a young reporter, was the fitting out of a quest for Spanish doubloons in the hulk of the galleon Alcanterra, in Cumana Bay, Venezuela. Some of the richest men in Wall street were in the venture. Henry N. Smith, the Osgood brothers, Addison Cammack, Woodward, Charley Osborn and his partner, Chapin, were in the syndicate. The steamer sailed from Harbeck's stores, Brooklyn, and took out the best men of the Merritt Coast Wrecking Company to explore the depths of the sea. Nearly half a million was spent in that enterprise. A few thousand Spanish gold pieces were actually found, but the search was a failure, commercially.

Every New Yorker must remember the search for the British gold that is known to have gone down on the Hussar, in Long Island Sound, at a point north of Ward's Island. Almost continually, for fifty years, steam dredges were working over the black mud of that locality.

Recall the quest for Captain Kidd's money! It has been sought in nearly every corner of the Eastern Atlantic coast.

Port Royal, Jamaica, is the most romantic treasure nest on the face of the globe. It is across the bay from Kingston, but the wretched fishing town of today is a travesty of the splendid city of palaces that stood upon the same peninsula in the seventeenth century. The original city, visitors are told, lies fathoms deep in the sea. Devout Spaniards assert that its ruin was decreed by the Almighty because of the wickedness of its people. The chroniclers of the period speak of Port Royal as those of today talk of Mandalay and Aden. Thither pirates returned from their successful cruises, to squander the profits of murder and rapine. The Buccaneers built churches, as well as palaces, hoping by such endowments to placate divine wrath. Port Royal was then the most magnificent city of the western world, but one day in 1692, while a saturnalia of debauchery was at its height, the reef on which the city stood sank more than a hundred feet into the Caribbean Sea. Churches and palaces went down without a stone overturned; and boatmen, who have craft to let, will assure you that far in the crystal depths the towers and battlements can be seen with bright hued fish for sentinelry and climbing plants for decoration. Indeed, if one's hearing be quite acute, the tolling of the great bell in the sunken cathedral may be heard. Into these watery depths hundreds of descents have been made in diving bell and armor. And, some money has been retrieved from the grasping arm clutch of the ocean. There must be millions of gold down below. How to recover it is the problem.

Dolliver's Store of Chestnuts.

Senator Dolliver was making a speech during the campaign in West Virginia near the place where he was born and reared. He waxed sentimental. "Dear old country," he said: "I love every foot of it. I know it as well as I do my adopted state. Why, right over there is a farm where I have spent many happy hours. I gathered and carried away more than 50 bushels of chestnuts that grew on that farm." "Yes," came from a seat in the rear, "and you have been peddling them out ever since."

This Whiskey-Filled Toast Jug

Best 8-Year Old Rye

Express Prepaid for 25 Cents

Four Full QUARTS 8-Year Old Rye and any 2 of these motto jugs for $3.15.

A Great Whiskey Bargain
Only One Jug to Each Person

We want every person, who knows what good whiskey is when he drinks it, and can appreciate fine mellow rye when he gets it, to try the famous **Detrick 8-year old absolutely Pure Copper Distilled Rye.** Then he will know what really good whiskey tastes like. To give all a chance to find out what a splendid rye whiskey this distillery makes—and try it almost at our expense—we have made for the purpose some unique stone toast jugs. Each jug we have filled with our best rye—the same brand we sell for $3.15 for four full quarts. An appropriate toast is burned into each jug, and these stone jugs, after their liquid enjoyment has been partaken of, are beautiful souvenirs to keep. Every jug contains six good drinks of the best rye ever distilled—the same kind for which every first-class buffet charges fifteen cents a drink, while the best hotels often charge 20 cents. The jug itself is worth the price we ask as a souvenir, but besides you also get from 75c to $1.25 worth of the best, most delicious, invigorating and purest 8-year old copper distilled rye made. Our whiskey is made from the world-famous Miami Valley Rye, and is distilled under govern ment supervision in our own distillery—the largest in Ohio—and then aged in our bonded warehouses.

Send us $3.15 for four full quarts or

Send us Only 25 cents

for one of these stone toast jugs, as we will pay the shipping charges ourselves, and as these charges amount to almost 25 cents it can be appreciated that we about give our best whiskey away, so that you may learn at our expense what good Rye our distillery makes. We have **a half dozen stone toast jugs, bearing different toasts,** but the toast jug we send in answer to this ad has on it the following toast: *"As I go up the Hill of Prosperity may I never meet a friend."* We cannot afford to send more than one jug to a person. The toasts on the other toast jugs are: 2—*"Eat, Drink and be Merry. 3—"While We Live, Let's Live,"* 4—*"May Fortune Ever Smile on You."* 5—*"To Err is Human, To Forgive Divine."* 6—*"There's Always More from where I Come,"* and we only send these toast jugs with each order for four quarts. The collection of these ornamental stone toast jugs for decorating dens and sleeping rooms has become as popular as collecting beer steins. **By ordering at the same time four quarts of Detrick 8-year old Rye, which will be sent express prepaid to any point for $3.15, you can make your selection of any two of these stone toast jugs and they will be included in the shipment without extra charge.**

We are perfectly responsible. Any banker or merchant can find out for you that we are worth between $300,000 and $500,000, own the largest distillery, warehouses and shipping buildings in Ohio—and it pays us to make this remarkable whiskey offer only because when you try our really superior Rye it will surely make a permanent customer of you.

Send your order to-day.
Address
Detrick Distilling Company,
103 Hickory Street,
Dayton, Ohio.

Shipments west of the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas must be at the rate of 50c for one of the toast jugs, and, $4.00 per gallon for three gallons.

Watch Special

A 17-Jeweled, Waltham Movement, In Nickel Silver or 20-Year Gold Filled Cases

At Less Than Wholesale Rates

DESCRIPTION

Movement—Nickel; 17 jewels; settings; exposed pallets; compensating balance, patent Breguet hairspring, hardened and tempered in form; patent micrometric regulator.

Cases—20-year, gold filled, engine turned or fancy engraved, open face or hunting, 18 size, stem wind and set; Nickel; open face.

We have just arranged with the manufacturers for a limited number of men's 18 size, 17 jeweled Waltham movements, which we can supply you in the cases named below at prices less than you can purchase elsewhere, movements of a much lower grade.

In Nickel Silver, plain, open face case **$7.85**

In 20-year, gold filled open face, engine turned or fancy engraved case, 18 size, stem wind and set..... **$11.00**

In 20-year hunting case **$13.00**

You have never before had an opportunity to buy so good a watch at so low a price. Send in your order at once, as our supply is limited. All watches are sent by registered mail.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, O.

$12——THE BLADE'S——$12

Chronograph or Stop Watch

We have had frequent requests from our readers for a chronograph or stop-watch, such as is used in timing horses, etc., where absolute accuracy in seconds and fractions of seconds is required. We have never been able to obtain a watch with the chronograph attachment that we could offer our readers at a moderate price. We have just arranged for a supply of these watches made in 18 size in 20-year gold filled, open face, engine turned or fancy engraved case, stem wind and lever set, which we can offer our readers at **$12.00**

The watch is an accurate timekeeper, and the chronograph attachment is perfect. The start, stop and fly back are operated from the winding crown. It beats 1-5 seconds. Our price for this watch is less than half the price usually charged.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, O.

Famous American Statesmen and Orators.

With biographical sketches, and their favorite orations.

This set consists of six volumes—nearly 400 pages in each volume—handsomely bound and printed from nice, clear type. The regular price of this set is $6.00. We have a limited number of sets which we offer our readers at $1.85 per set, all charges prepaid, or the set and the Weekly Blade one year for $2.00.

Every true American family should have this valuable work. It is a library in itself. You will never have another opportunity to get this set at the price we offer it. Get your order in at once, as we cannot fill any orders at this price after our present supply is exhausted.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Silver-Plated Tableware

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons.... .... $3.0
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.50
½ doz. Knives and Forks.... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Ladies' Wrapper or Tea Gown.

No. 6108—Every woman knows of the usefulness of a wrapper or tea gown. Its charm is not only that of comfort to its wearer, but it is becoming also for house wear and imparts an air of cosiness to surroundings. The wrapper shown here is characterized by a large sailor collar, flowing (or bishop) sleeves, and graduated circular flounce. It may be worn loose

or belted in with cord or ribbon, and it may be in round or sweep length. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies' Seamless or One-Piece Blouse.

The ubiquitous blouse appears in endless guises, and the woman who has become wearied with the frivolous styles one has had to deal with the last season will find great comfort in the one-piece blouse, that is all that could be desired in cut, fit and style, and yet as simple as a garment could be made. It is a design that can be made from any fabric from muslin to cloth, if of a soft nature, and, better still, it requires but very little material.

The front may be finished by embroidery motives or lace. In fact, it is suitable to any kind of trimming, or it may be simply tailor-made. Attractive wash waists may be made from the design, or it may be the foundation for a nice silk.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies' Corset Cover and Petticoat.

Nos. 6050-6051.—In the dainty design

shown here we have a simple little model that is so constructed as to bring the bias of the goods under the arm and over the bust, with only enough gathering at the top to give a moderate fullness, and slightly bloused front. The back lines lie flat and the waist edge is tight fitting except for a few gathers in the front. The only seam in the garment is on the shoulders. The model, as one can readily see, has especially good lines, the bias of the goods under the arm insuring a good fit and prevents the cover from "riding up." The matter of trimming is optional: the pattern furnishes the foundation which may be simply or elaborately trimmed, according to one's taste. The style illustrated is very much in vogue at the present time.

In these days no one thinks of putting a lining in a skirt; a drop skirt, or petticoat skirt is used instead, not the petticoat with ruffles and frills, but a gored skirt which fits smoothly under the dress and which has, instead of ruffles, circular flounces to give the proper flare to the dress and which are not so heavy as ruffles. The design shown has been made especially for the new dress skirt, and is close fitting, not necessarily tight, but close to the figure. This style skirt may be made of lawn, muslin, or of silk, sateen, or any material suitable for a petticoat or drop skirt. The pattern provides for a medium sweep dip or round length.

Material required for corset cover in medium size 1 yard, 36 inches wide. For medium size of petticoat, 11¼ yards, 27 inches wide.

Sizes for corset cover, 6050; 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches, bust measure. Sizes for petticoat, 6051, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure.

Girl's Tucked Frock.

4603.—Children's fashions take upon themselves a reflection of the modes prepared for their elders, and are quite as smart in their way as fashions for grown-ups. A new and seasonable style for a girls frock is sohwn today, suitable for any material that will lend itself to

tucks. The waist and sleeves, as well as the skirt, are finished by horizontal tucks, which, by the way, are very fashionable.

The dress is worn on guimpe style, and if desired the lower part of the sleeve may be made of the same material as the guimpe, thus giving the effect of a tucked sleeve cap. A smartly shaped bertha affords a neck finish, although its use is optional. For a school dress for the little miss this would be a good model to follow, using cashmere or figured challie in the construction. The only trimming necessary is the machine stitching.

Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Girl's Frock.

No. 4323—Box pleated dresses in Russian style still continue to be popular. The design shown here for a little miss

is capable of several variations. The box pleat effect in front and back may be simply stitched or may be trimmed with broad bands of lace reaching from neck to lower edge of dress, or may be embellished by hand embroidery or French knots along the line of box pleats, and in the front. The dress may be made with or without the lining and is fitted by underarm and shoulder seams. The opening is at the side under the pleat. The sleeve is the bishop style, with tucks stitched to elbow length. The skirt is circular and flares prettily at the lower edge. The smart design is appropriate for almost any and all kinds of material. A pretty dress would be in red or blue serge using sans-silk or lustre silk for machine stitching. The frock, while exceedingly simple, has a certain style to it that is not found in all pleated models. For a plain school dress the only trimming necessary is a little lace or velvet for the cuff, collar and belt, or if preferred, one could wear a patent leather belt. Sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Girl's Wrapper.

No. 4401—One of the most comfortable garments of a girl's wardrobe that is not only dainty and comfortable for morning wear, but is so restful to slip on while finishing some studies or a little sewing in the afternoon or between "dress-up"

hours. The original model shown here is all one could wish for; smart in design, yet having an air of comfort in its very looks. The wrapper is fastened over a vest-like front by two straps. The back may be worn loose or strapped down. A prettily shaped collar gives a neat finish to the neck and shoulders. A pleasing reproduction would be a figured or polka dot wrapper, using white for front and white lace or embroidery on collar and sleeves. The selection of material is only a matter of taste, as the design is good for all kinds of material. Sizes—12, 14 and 16 years.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

AMERICAN MAKES SPEECH

Cubans Celebrate Unveiling of Marti Statue.

Havana, Feb. 24.—The anniversary of the uprising of 1895 in Santiago, always a national holiday, was celebrated today with unusual significance by the unveiling here of a magnificent statue of Jose Marti, the Washington of Cuba, the foremost figure in stirring up and organizing the last revolution.

The statue is in the center of Central park in the heart of Havana where originally stood the statue of Queen Isabella, but which since the beginning of the American occupation had been occupied only by a bare pedestal.

The speakers' stand fronting the statue was decorated with torn and stained revolutionary flags. Conspicuous figures thereon were President Palma, General Maximo Gomez, Governor Nunez, the mayor of Havana, the cabinet ministers, congressmen and many others who were leaders in the revolution. The great crowd stood in the sun and listened attentively to a long program of speeches and enthusiastically applauded sentiments of patriotism, congratulations and eulogies of General Marti and his apostles.

The first address was by Horatio Rubens, of New York, an American who was associated with Marti and who throughout the revolution aided the revolutionary cause.

The statue is a fine life size figure supported by a tall pedestal on which are carved allegorical representations of revolutionary scenes. It stands on a slight round elevation gradually reached by low steps.

WANT TO KEEP THE FLAGS

Wilmington Veterans Protest Against Return of Battle Relics.

Wilmington, Del., Feb. 24.—Admiral Samuel F. Dupont Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of this city, has adopted resolutions protesting against the joint resolution adopted by the house of representatives at Washington last Tuesday, providing for the return to the respective states to which they are accredited, of battle flags, captured during the Civil war, now in the custody of the war department.

Adjutant Litzenburg, of Dupont Post, is instructed to communicate with President Roosevelt and urge him not to approve the house resolution, should it be concurred in by the senate.

HUNDRED HOMES BURNED

Two Thousand Are Homeless at Hot Springs.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 25.—This city was visited by a disastrous conflagration today entailing a loss conservatively estimated at $1,000,000.

Three or more lives are reported to have been lost.

The fire started at 3:30 o'clock this morning in the Grand Central hotel, at the corner of Central avenue and Chappel street, in the southern part of the city. A high wind was blowing and the flames quickly spread to the south and west.

The Plateau hotel, the Hotel Moody, the Garnier flats and several lodging houses were quickly destroyed. The fire department rendered good service until 6 o'clock, when the water pressure gave out, and the threatened area was left to the mercy of the flames.

Duffy's general store, one of the largest in the city, is a total loss.

About one hundred houses were destroyed before the flames were checked. The district between Ouachita avenue and Prospect street was swept by the flames.

More than two thousand people are homeless. Fortunately the cold weather has passed and springlike temperature prevails. The streets are filled with merchandise taken from stores in the threatened district.

The charred bodies of three women are reported to have been found in the ruins of the Grand Central hotel.

EASTERN PRODUCERS ACT

Adopt Resolution Endorsing Oil Investigation.

Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 23.—A meeting of representatives of the oil producers of West Virginia, western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio was held here last night to take action on the fight against the Standard Oil company in the west, especially in Kansas.

The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That we hereby endorse the action taken by our fearless President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, and the people of the state of Kansas in their efforts to obtain fair and honest treatment at the hands of the mighty octopus known as the Standard Oil company, and

"We feel it our duty to do everything in our power to have the unfair and discriminating methods of the Standard Oil company brought to an end, and pledge ourselves to assist the proper officials in any movement toward the welfare of the independent producers."

It was decided to hold another meeting on February 28, to take further and practical action.

EXPLOSIVE FOR PENROSE

Infernal Machine Is Mailed to Pennsy Senator.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.—Addressed to United States Senator Penrose, a small infernal machine was found done up in an innocent-looking package in a private mail box in the hallwa yof a building at 1210 Market street yesterday. A. J. Williams, a photographer, to whom the mail box belongs, and who discovered the package, turned it over to Captain of Detectives Donoghy, wh oopened the box without exploding its contents. The box contained gunpowder and a liquid in a bottle, supposed to be nitro-glycerine. On portions of the wrapper of the box were pasted clippings containing the names of different corporations. On another wrapper was the inscription:

"President Roosevelt, we are not in any trust; time limited, inauguration."

There were other inscriptions on the wrapper and also on the box. It is the opinion of Captain Donoghy that the infernal machine is the work of a crank. There is no clue to his identity. Mr. Penrose has no connection with the building in which the infernal machine was found.

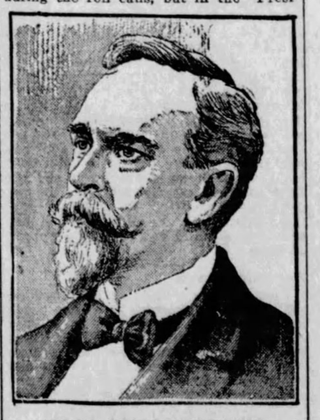
SWAYNE IS ACQUITED

Is Vindicated by Senate on All Twelve Counts.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The senate sitting as a court of impeachment for the trial of Charles Swayne, district judge for the Northern district of Florida, today acquitted him on all of the twelve articles of impeachment brought by the house of representatives. On none of the articles was there even a majority for conviction, although it required two-thirds to convict. The closest vote was on the last article, the contempt case of M. C. O'Neal when 35 senators voted guilty and 47 not guilty while on two articles only 13 senators voted for conviction.

The voting for the most part was on party lines, though there was not a strict alignment on any article. At the conclusion of the voting the presiding officer directed the secretary to enter an acquittal upon the records and the court then adjourned.

Judge Swayne was not in the senate during the roll calls, but in the Presi-



JUDGE CHARLES SWAYNE.

dent's room just back of the chamber. The result of each ballot was sent to him by his attorneys. Five of the house managers attended during the proceedings.

The voting began on the first article, which charged Swayne with certifying a false claim for expenses. The vote was guilty, 38; not guilty, 49. The detailed vote on the first article follows:

Guilty—Bacon, Bailey, Bard, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Clark, (Mont.); Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, Foster, (La.); Gorman, Kittridge, Latimer, McCreary, McCumber, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Money, Morgan, (Neb.); Newlands, Overman, Patterson, Pettus, Simmons, Stone, Taliaferro, Teller—33.

Not guilty—Alger, Allee, Allison, Ankeny, Ball, Beveridge, Burnham, Burrows, Clapp, Clark, (Wyo.); Crane, Cullom, Depew, Dick, Dietrich, Dillingham, Dolliver, Dryden, Duboise, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, (Wash.); Frye, Fulton, Gallinger, Gamble, Gibson, Hale, Halsbrough, Hepburn, Hopkins, Kean, Kearns, Lodge, Long, McComas, Millard, Penrose, Perkins, Platt, (Conn.); Platt, (N. Y.); Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Spooner, Stewart, Warren—49.

The vote on the second and third articles, they being similar charges, resulted in each case: 32 guilty, 50 not guilty. Clark, of Montana, voted not guilty on the second and third and this was the only change from the first.

The fourth article related to Swayne's use of the private car of the Jacksonville Railroad company. The vote resulted, guilty, 13; not guilty, 69. The senators who voted guilty on the fourth article were: Bailey, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, McLaurin, Martin, Money, Morgan, Newlands, Pettus.

The fifth charge was similar to the fourth, and the vote was the same as the vote on the fourth.

The sixth article charged Judge Swayne with nonresidence in the district. The vote was guilty 31 not guilty 51.

On the sixth article the vote was the same as on the second and third articles, except the votes of Duboise and Gibson, which were for conviction for the first time, and Clark, of Montana, who voted for conviction and the vote of Kittredge, which was for acquittal. The seventh article was similar to the sixth, and the vote was 19 guilty, 63 not guilty. The eighth article related to the contempt case of E. T. Davis, guilty 31, not guilty 51.

On the ninth article the vote was: Guilty 31 not guilty 51. Article 10 related to the contempt case of Simon Belden and the vote was: Guilty 31, not guilty 31. Article 11 was similar to article 10 and the vote was the same.

The twelfth and last article was the contempt case of O'Neal and the vote was: Guilty 35, not guilty 47.

This acquitted Judge Swayne of all charges.

NIEDRINGHAUS TO STICK

Issues Statement Denying Any Intention of Withdrawing.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 27.—Mr. Niedringhaus has issued the following statement:

"There have been stories afloat during the past few days as to my movements and intentions, in reply to all of which I have only this to say:

"I do not expect to withdraw from the senatorial race; I could not and would not accept any other position except that of senator at the hands of the legislature, and should I not be elected I will go back to my business and devote as much time in the future to the interests of the Republican party as I have done in the past."

WOULD GO TO THE SENATE

Vardaman, Insulter of President Seeks to Succeed Money.

New Orleans, Feb. 27.—The announcement from Washington that Senator H. D. Money, of Mississippi, would not be a candidate for re-election has already started the senatorial campaign in that state. It was understood that Senator Money would like to name John Sharp Williams as his successor, and that Williams wanted the office. Today the friends of Governor Vardaman announced him as a candidate for the senatorship.

Vardaman has not yet spoken out on the subject, but he is said to have expressed a desire to go to the senate. The contest will be interesting, and Vardaman's attitude toward the President will necessarily figure in it.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint, without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes to the consumer a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint waterproof, fireproof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufacturer, 447 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

$1000 REWARD

IS OFFERED AS

A GUARANTEE THAT DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription

Does not contain alcohol, opium, or any harmful drug. Persons making false statements concerning its ingredients will be prosecuted. It is a pure compound of medicinal plants scientifically extracted and combined that will cure the diseases and weaknesses of women. It is a medicine that has enjoyed the public confidence for over a third of a century.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It cures headache, backache, nervousness, sleeplessness and other consequences of womanly disease.

Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

JOHN A. MILLER, M. Sc., PH. D., F. C. S.,
ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST,
OFFICE 44 AND 45 LEWIS BLOCK,
EAST SWAN STREET.

CHEMIST TO THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21st, 1904.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—This is to certify that four original, sealed bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription were purchased by me, at different stores in this city.

I examined those four samples very carefully and thoroughly, using the most delicate tests for alcohol, digitalis and opium, and as the result of my investigation I can say that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription does not contain any common alcohol, digitalis or opium.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN A. MILLER, Ph. D. (Berlin.)

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or 21 stamps for a paper-covered book.

Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

ONE CONTINUOUS HORROR

That's What Captain Saxe Says of Siege of Port Arthur.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Capt. Nicholas Saxe, commander of the Russian hydrographic ship Ermak, sunk in Port Arthur harbor immediately before the capitulation arrived in Chicago over the Northwestern road from San Francisco today en route for St. Petersburg, via New York and Paris. He was accompanied by Capt. Nicholas Von Essen, commander of the destroyed battle ship Sevastopol, and eleven Russian naval lieutenants, all of whom were taken prisoners by the Japanese and released on parole. In an interview he told a graphic story of the siege of the Russian stronghold. Had General Stoessel held out, Captain Saxe said, the place soon would have been converted into a mere cemetery. Almost 8,000 men were scurvy-ridden. 22,000 were wounded, some of the men having been sent to and retaken from hospitals as many as eight times. Out of the whole garrison fewer than 1,000 men were free from wounds or sickness, while food was of such quality as induced sickness.

When General Stoessel surrendered 8,000 of the 9,000 soldiers and sailors under arms were suffering from wounds. Hundreds were taken from the hospitals t obea rarms, but, unable even to walk, fell and died at their posts. Night and day for weeks at a time the Japanese kept throwing into the city a shower of shells.

"It was a continuous, never-ending horror, enduring day after day, night after," said Captain Saxe.

GREAT DAY FOR RELIGION

Culmination of Two Weeks' Revival at Louisville Reached.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 27.—Meetings in twenty-four churches, theatres and halls yesterday concluded the main effort of one of the most remarkable religious revivals seen in America during the past fifty years. During the two weeks just closed 6,500 persons confessed Christianity. As about 65,000 of Louisville's 220,000 population, it is said, had no church affiliation before the revival began, the two weeks' work resulted in the conversion of ten per cent. of the unchurched.

The revival has been systematically conducted, meetings being held at all geographically advantageous points, theatres and halls in the business portion of the city being used. Eighteen visiting evangelists took part in the work, some of whom will remain for a month longer to follow up the work. Fifteen hundred persons were added yesterday to the 5,000 already converted, this being the final "decision day."

EMPEROR MAKES PRESENT

Gives Harvard University Part of World's Fair Exhibit.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 24.—Professor Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard University, announced today that the German emperor had presented to Harvard that part of the German exhibit at the St. Louis exposition which represents the social ethics of Germany. The collection, which is regarded by the university as a notable accession, will be officially tendered to Harvard next Tuesday evening by Dr. Theodore Lewald, the imperial German commissioner to the St. Louis exposition.

It will be accepted on behalf of the university by Prof. Munsterberg. The exhibit contains models, charts, maps and books. It will be placed in Emerson hall, a building not yet completed, which will be dedicated to the uses of the philosophy department of the university.

Want a Canadian Exhibit.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 24.—An effort is being made by the Canadian society, representing the Canadian residents of the Pacific Northwest, to induce the Canadian government to exhibit at the Lewis and Cass fair. To that end messages have been sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, prime minister, and other high officials at Ottawa, urging them to use their influence.

GEORGE BOUTWELL DEAD

Was Seized With Pneumonia Only Last Friday Night.

Croton, Mass., Feb. 27.—After an illness of a few days, George Sewall Boutwell, former governor of Massachusetts and former United States secretary of the treasury, died at his home here today, aged 87 years.

He was stricken with pneumonia last Friday night and owing to his extreme age was unable to rally. For more than 60 years Mr. Boutwell had been in public life beginning a career as a lecturer at the age of 19. At 24 he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature and at 33 he was chosen governor of the state. Although elected to these offices as a Democrat, Mr. Boutwell became active in the organization of the Republican party. He was a personal friend of President Lincoln.

Mr. Boutwell was an outspoken abolitionist. He served in the national house of representatives from 1862 to 1868 inclusive, and was a member of the committee which reported the fourteenth amendment and conducted the debate in the house. He was secretary of the treasury in President Grant's first cabinet. In 1878 Mr. Boutwell was elected to the United States senate, where he served for six years. Mr. Boutwell was among the most earnest opponents of the Spanish war. In fact so strong was his conviction that after war was declared, he left the Republican party, and with the formation of the anti-imperialistic league became its president, which office he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Boutwell was the author of several books on politics and finance.

ROOSEVELT AIDS HEPBURN

Iowa Congressman Confounds His Enemies at a Farmers' Meeting.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 24.—Congressman W. P. Hepburn, of the Eighth Iowa district, replied to those who had charged that he was unfriendly towards railroad rate legislation by reading personal letters from President Roosevelt and Attorney General Moody, declaring that Hepburn had in every possible way aided in carrying out recommendation of the President's message as to strengthening the hands of the interstate commerce commission. Hepburn addressed a session of the Adams county farmers' institute yesterday afternoon, and a thousand or more of his constituents attended. Henry Wallace, editor of an agricultural paper, had just attacked Hepburn in a speech that aroused applause. When Hepburn read the President's letter his hearers gave vent to cheers for the congressman.

Immediately after the meeting Congressman Hepburn returned to Washington.

The President's indorsement of Congressman Hepburn was written at the bottom of a letter sent by Attorney General Moody to Mr. Hepburn, commending the latter's work in behalf of the railway rate legislation. President Roosevelt wrote as follows:

"I cordially concur in the above. Col. Hepburn, like Senators Allison and Dolliver, has aided in every possible way in this rate bill, and when it seemed possible to expedite the bill by dropping his own measure and pushing the Townsend-Esch measure, which achieved substantially the same result, he it once followed this course. We have all been after the same result, and I am very certain we will in the end achieve it, from the very fact that we are striving in the spirit Col. Hepburn has shown in this affair, a spirit which is concerned in getting the substance, and which is, therefore, entirely willing to make concessions on important differences of detail."

Standard Is Condemned.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 24.—The lower house of the legislature has adopted a resolution condemning the Standard Oil company, but eliminated a clause that referred to John D. Rockefeller's gift to the University of Nebraska. The resolution indorsed the position of President Roosevelt as to investigation of oil interests.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

FITS CURED EPILEPSY

I have devoted the past thirty years of my life to curing Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, and have effected cures in thousands of cases where all other remedies have failed. In order to prove the efficacy of my treatment, I will send a Free Bottle of my wonderful remedy to all sufferers of this dread disease who will write, giving Express and Post-Office address. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl Street, New York.

MONEY $$$ RELIABLE MEN WRITE E. J. BEHR, X 783, La Crosse, Wis.

HANDSOME, INTELLIGENT YOUNG WIDOW, no children, $30,000 in her own name, will marry immediately and will furnish husband with capital to start business. No objections to honorable poor man. Address Mrs. H. H. Belmont, Hampden Bldg., Chicago.

WE WILL MAKE YOU A PRESENT OF $100.00, give you a splendid suit of clothes every ninety days, enlarge your picture free and pay you a salary of $85.00 per month and all traveling expenses to take orders for the greatest and most reliable portrait house in the world. All this will be guaranteed. Address R. B. Martel, Dept. D. D., Chicago, Ill.

CODY PROVES POOR ANGEL

Tries to Get Back Money He Spent Starring Mrs. Gould.

Denver, Col., Feb. 27.—Colonel William F. Cody, who undertook to back Miss Katherine Clemmons, now Mrs. Howard Gould, in a theatrical venture that failed, and who placed a claim for $50,000 against her in the hands of a New York lawyer, says he has received advices which make certain a settlement out of court.

Colonel Cody starred Miss Clemmons in England in 1892 in Sardou's Theodora, The Lady of Venice and Miss Doscott.

and in the same plays in America during the season of 1893-94. There was a shortage of about $80,000. Colonel Cody's contract with Miss Clemmons, he says was that he would stand to lose $10,000; above that amount she was to bear the loss, if any.

After the close of the disastrous American season Miss Clemmons went to England to get a new play. On the steamship going over she met Howard Gould, whom she subsequently married.

BETTING BILL IS STOLEN

Missouri Law Stands Now Just as It Did Before Correction.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 23.—The original draft of the Godfrey anti-pool selling bill, the substitute for which was adopted Tuesday by the house of representatives, has disappeared from the office of the chief clerk. As the substitute is based on the original bill in the nature of an amendment, the action of the house in passing the bill, which prohibits all betting on horse races in the state, becomes null and leaves the breeders' law just as it stands on the statute books.

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

Happy seekers, happy finders. Teach yourself and teach your children to find happiness within yourself and themselves in their own home.

THURSDAY.

Learn to do good and you will learn to be happy. Under this rule contention will be supplanted by contentment, with infinite love and infinite pity for those who have erred.

FRIDAY.

Nothing comes of itself. There is a cause and its effect. Intention, be it ever so excellent, is worthless until it converts itself into good conduct.

SATURDAY.

A resolute will and concentrated attention to the work in hand are the stepping-stones to success.

SUNDAY.

If you are clad in the royal mantle of a great prosperity, a sign that God has blessed your handiwork, be grateful to God and society, and exemplify that gratitude by great kindness to those who have been less successful in the great battle of life.

MONDAY.

To make noble resolves is always in order; to carry them into effect is an abiding duty.

TUESDAY.

Every man and every woman is a divine missionary, though unconscious of it as long as extreme selfishness rules them, which shrinks the divine part of their being.—Moritz Loth in Monitor Magazine.

SIGNIFYING UNIVERSAL PEACE. WOMAN'S HELP IN MAKING IT REAL

EMILY S. BOUTON.

O marvellous emblem of the Prince of Peace!
The immortal thought that is enshrined in thee
Shall yet to all the nations bring release
From fratricidal guilt and misery!
Soon may earth heed the anthem that has been
Thrice grandly heard by Chile-Argentine!

These lines, the closing ones of a poem recently appearing in the Boston Transcript, refer, as all may readily see, to what is known to the world as the Christ of the Andes.

This is that splendid statue in bronze of Jesus of Nazareth, named the Prince of Peace, the "way shower" to millions of people who profess to believe in him entirely, and yet refuse absolutely to enter into the path which he pointed out two thousand years agone. It was erected, as we know, to commemorate the settling of the boundary line between the two states of Chili and Argentine for all time. This has been a matter of almost continuous dispute, and in 1900 nearly brought on a war between the two countries.

It has seemed somewhat strange to me that more notice has not been taken of what is really a wonderful step forward in the world's progress. The story it is true, was variously told of how the beautiful thought came to the good Bishop of Cuyo, that a figure f the Christ should stand there midway between the nations to forever stay the bloody hand of war, and how, later, the dream was made into a reality, but the far-reaching symbolism of the act, that it was a type of the character of the twentieth century, a sure foreshadowing of the time when wars shall cease, has been little dwelt upon. It is significant, too, that the statue was made from the metal of bronze cannon, in a fort on the outskirts of the city of Buenos Ayres. Then through the passes of the Andes, to the highest peak which could be reached, it was carried and placed upon a granite pedestal that symbolizes the world, amid the roaring of cannon, the music of bands, and the cheers of the thousands of people who had journeyed thither to witness the impressive ceremonies. And there it stands, and will stand, a sign and token of the universal peace that will sometime come to be human law in accord with the Divine.

"At last the work is done—
Resplendent, wonderful divinely true!
A statue of the deathless Nazarene,
Revealing love in its sublimest test;
Bestowing peace, his first and last bequest."

My special purpose is not, however, to draw attention again to the erection of this statue and its symbolism to the world, although that cannot be done too often, but to its special interest and meaning to women.

It was, especially, their work. Led by Senora de Costa, one of the leading women of the Argentine Republic, they never rested in their efforts to produce a public sentiment that would render the erection of this statue possible. Always and everywhere, both in Chili and in Argentine, they brought their influence to bear with such good effect that the work was done in the spirit which is expressed in these words upon the granite pedestal:

"Sooner shall these mountains crumble to dust than Argentines and Chilians break the peace which at the feet of Christ the Redeemer, they have sworn to maintain."

The moving power among them was, as said before, Senora de Costa, a beautiful woman of education and refinement, interested in many women's organizations and president of the Christian Mothers'

SENORA ANGELA DE OLIVERIERA CEZAR DE COSTA.
—From The Woman's Home Journal.

Association of the College of Lacordoire. She it was who went before the executives of the two countries and presented her eloquent plea for the erection of the Christ of the Andes upon the boundary line as an emblem of a perpetual peace between the two countries. When the statue was completed and was standing in the yard of the college of Lacordoire, she it was who personally invited the President of her country and the high dignitaries of the church she loved to inspect it, and then in the name of the mothers of the republic asked that it should be placed upon the highest accessible point of the Andes, which was done.

As showing the change in the status of women in those countries, the writer of an article upon this subject in a recent number of the Woman's Journal, quotes the prayer written by Senora de Costa, which has been authorized by the church to be repeated at daily mass, stating that it was the first time in history that such an honor has been accorded to a woman. Here is the prayer, and a very beautiful one it is:

"Lord! when my voice is silenced, when mine eyes cannot behold thee, and my heart, already changed into dust, disappears with the remembrance of my existence, thine image, represented in eternal bronze, shall be a perpetual offering on the highest pinnacle of Argentina. When the white snows shall close the pass to men, permit that my spirit may keep vigil at the foot of this monument. Protect, Lord, our country! Ever give unto us faith and hope. Let our first inheritance be the peace which shall bear fruit, and let its fine example be its greatest glory, so that the souls of those who have known thee shall be able to bring forth from thee all forms of blessings for the two Americas!"

If, in countries, where, until recently, women were not allowed a part in public affairs, so strong an influence for peace could be exerted, what may not the women of the United States do in moulding public sentiment against war for glory or for gain? A great country like our own can well afford to set such an example to the world.

With this desire for peace must also be united a desire for justice, and the two ought to be made the groundwork of education. Both are contained in the Golden Rule, the law of true living. To inculcate this is essentially the work of mothers in the homes, of teachers in the schools.

When children are made to understand the real essentials of good citizenship, and that the right discharge of its duties is as binding upon the individual as any other moral law, the result will be a higher standard of morality in the community, in the state, in the nation. A disputed question will then be looked at from the standpoint of justice to all instead of glory or gain for self.

This growth in individual and national character involves another thing, and that is personal self-control. The greatest troubles of our individual lives come from failure in this direction. We allow ourselves to be hurried away by some tempest of feeling into action that brings no end of difficulty, and frequently sor-

Dressmaking Taught Free.

You Can Easily Make Your Own and Children's Dresses and Clothes and Have Them Look as Beautiful as Any City Dressmaker Can Make Them.

Fortunately, every lady can now make her dresses at home in the best of taste and not rely on disappointing dressmakers, and save the money they would pay the dressmaker for more beautiful material, trimmings, etc.

Dressmaking Make Easy In Your Own Home.

The new illustrated lessons containing over forty pages, we are sending to every lady, teach how to cut, fit, sew, trim, press and in fact make, from start to finish, perfect dresses of all kinds. They give full instructions about house dresses, home dresses, party, traveling, street, riding and walking dresses of every description. There are also full and complete instructions, and a chapter devoted to making children's clothes—both girls' and boys' from baby dresses on up to children's, misses' and young ladies'. Nothing is omitted that is necessary to make these lessons complete and necessary to every home. These lessons are absolutely free and not for sale.

We publish the Home Queen, a monthly magazine, chucked full of good things that will interest every woman, man and child in the land. It is a 24-page paper and the pages are 11x16 inches, three times the size of the ordinary magazine page, and all filled full of fascinating stories, information interesting to woman, beauty and fashion hints, music, poetry, humor and things that every one should know and will enjoy reading.

In order to quickly increase our circulation to one million during the year 1905, we will send the Home Queen to all new subscribers for twelve months for only twenty-five cents, and give in addition, the full and complete new Illustrated Lessons that will enable you to make all your own dresses and children's clothes and have them look as beautiful as you could wish. It is a rare bargain and a grand opportunity for any lady, and thousands are taking advantage of it all over the land. Many wealthy and fashionable society ladies are taking advantage of this grand offer.

Send 25 cents today and receive the Home Queen for one year and our new Illustrated Dressmaking Lessons free.

If you are not pleased with the first number we will return your money. Is it not worth trying? Address the Home Queen, 430 Chaplin street, Waterville, Maine.

Be sure and write today.

WHAT TO READ.

If you have the blues, read the twenty-seventh Psalm.

If your pocketbook is empty, read the thirty-seventh.

If people seem unkind, read the fifteenth chapter of John.

If you are losing confidence in men, read the thirteenth chapter of I. Corinthians.

If you are discouraged about your work, read the 126th Psalm.

If you find the world growing small and yourself great, read the nineteenth Psalm.

If you cannot have your own way in everything, keep silent and read the third chapter of James.

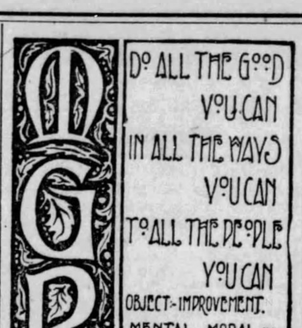
If you are all out of sorts, read the twelfth chapter of Hebrews.

will give the key of your room. When you are there do as you please. If you want the chambermaid, ring for her and tell her what you need. After that behave as you would in any private house where you feel at home. Leave the key at the office when you are going out. Bear in mind that for the time being the hotel is your home, and that you have a right to order anything in it that you are prepared to pay for. Don't be afraid of any one, says Christine Terhune Herrick, in Philadelphia North American. Keep the same thing in mind when you order meals. Take your time over the menu card. Select what you want as you would if the waiter were not there. If you look grave and dignified the attendants will think you are a haughty, reserved person who knows it all, and will defer to you. Keep up this impression. Tip the waiter a quarter in any order of from $1 to $2, and beyond that on a scale of ten per cent. The bellboy who takes up your bag will expect a dime tip. The chambermaid will look for a quarter if she has done anything especial for you. If not, don't tip her. Don't be afraid of anything or any one. In all probability they are all as much in awe of you as you are of them.

Don't Use Force.

Do not force a child to eat anything that is utterly repulsive to it, nor tempt him with food that you know is not good for him. If a child refuses a piece of bread and butter, because he prefers cake, let him wait until he is hungry and he will take the bread and like it. But if a child refuses to eat oysters or any particular vegetable, do not force him to eat it; provide something else in its place.

The writer saw a child made perfectly miserable, and really sick, because she was forced by her mother to eat mashed turnip. The mother said turnip was good, and the child must eat it, which she did (after resisting as long as she could), with very unpleasant results. The mother thought the child was merely contrary, and must (for her own good) be cured of being "finicky," as she expressed it. Really, the child's stomach refused the thought of eating the turnip, and asserted itself.



MGR

DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN OBJECT—IMPROVEMENT. MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL

And now—just at the time of the year when we most appreciate our flowers, a man has come along and taken away our New York "Daisy." However, she says, "he is the best boy ever was" and that she will be with the M. G. R. the same as ever, so there is nothing for us to do but send our best wishes to her, and congratulate the man on having won a very dear girl for his wife.

"Annie Laurie" appreciates her gifts: Since I could not be with you at the New Year's party, I will come now with a little offering for Miss Prudence. It is a large, blue and white valentine, containing the prettiest of angel pictures and a forget-me-not card with this inscription:

"Friendship may weave a garland,
Gold may link a chain;
But love alone can form a clasp
Unbroken to remain."

I wish to express my sympathy for "Oregon Bach" and to ask Mr. Smiley if we are the only Missouri members. "Lena Rivers" you well know what will please us housekeepers, and I feel proud of my new broom. Many thanks, "Indiana Wabash" for the roll of music; it is just what I wanted and if you will come to the piano with me, I will play one of the favorite pieces from it. It is called "Moonlight," by Neil Monet.

When we meet to celebrate Washington's birthday, let us all sing:

"My Country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee we sing."

and I will play the accompaniment.—"Annie Laurie."

Our flowers are not all gone, for here is "Carnation," asking for admission:

Dear M. G. R.'s, I come to you a stranger, hoping you will take me in and make a friend of me, and promising Miss Prudence that I will keep all rules.

I was so sorry to learn that "Indiana Wabash" had the misfortune to lose all of her nice presents, for we should have enjoyed them very much. She might hive known better than to trust "Zack Stubbs," on a hand car, for those railroad men are noted for always being in a hurry. We will wish better luck, and a ride in a Pullman, for her the next time.

I think "Lena Rivers" is such a nice lady and always enjoy her letters so much. I hope she will write oftener than she has been doing. Next time I come I will tell you of my lovely home in Indiana.—"Carnation."

If Miss Prudence does not object to having another bachelor in her very interesting Blade family, I speak for the place. I am very sorry that I was not a member of the M. G. R. before the New Year's party, but as this is early in the year, shall, if accepted, be ready for all future festivities. Sometime I shall like to tell you a little about myself and my surroundings, but this time will only state that I am a Missouri farmer, who is to be known to you as—"Brownie."

I am going to knock at the door of the M. G. R. once more, and will be good, unless I should become restless waiting for the serial story to be finished. Brother "Stubbs," allow me to congratulate you on your chapter; it was nice, even if you did leave it in the midst of calamities.

I have just finished reading The Hoosier Schoolmaster, and enjoyed it. "Bud" reminds me of Nicodemus, and of many others who would like to be good Christians if they could without the knowledge of others.

I have been a "shut-in" this winter, and have enjoyed the M. G. R. letters more than I can tell you. Let us all be generous with our kind words and write oftener, sending sunshine and pleasant thoughts into every letter, for we do not know who will be helped by them.

The boys always say that a girl can't stop talking when once she gets started, so please hand me my bonnet, and I will go before I get too good a start.—"Little Mountain Sister."

The "Ohio Wild Rose" sends us a bit of biography: Since you have been so good as to admit a Wild Rose to your garden of blooming flowers, it is right that you should know something of her. She was born in southern Ohio in 1887, and has spent all of her life in the same locality. She knows how to milk a cow, set a hen and make a shirt, as well as many other things that a farmer's daughter ought to know. She has spent most of her life in a school room, and passed the teacher's examination one year ago, but preferred to remain as a pupil another year.

She thinks the best place on earth for a girl to live is on a farm in Ohio—the grandest state and the grandest life. As she is one of the youngest members of the M. G. R. family, she will now give place to some older person, hoping you will not criticise too severely her letter.—"Ohio Wild Rose."

Miss Prudence knows some more real nice things about this "Wild Rose" which she is not permitted to tell you, but you may be very sure that the M. G. R. is a gainer by her presence.

THE GOING DOWN OF THE SUN

"Let not the sun go down upon your wrath"
I know 'tis written so: I've read it scores of times,
And heard it spoken often in a jest;
But now it seems to have a voice among the chimes.

"Let not the sun go down upon thy wrath"—
I will not go to him. The fault was his alone.
And he must suffer. No, I will not call.
For he shall reap the harvest of the seed he's sown.

Let not the sun go down. 'Tis early yet,
And there is time for him to see his fault and turn.
Why should I pardon when he has not cared?
'Tis well to teach him what is well for him to learn.

"Let not the sun,"—O bells you stir me so!
The light still gleams upon the weather vane
Dear friend, give me your hand? but if you wish,
We'll hate each other when the sun comes back again.

—Isabel Darling.

Instalment Credit on Furniture and Household Goods

To Anybody Anywhere in America

A magnificent national proposition to wage earners by Chicago's oldest and most reliable furniture house. Complete home outfits, or single articles, sold to you on small weekly or monthly payments, no matter where you live.

Buy what you like and pay for it while using it, on precisely the same terms and at the same low prices accorded regular Chicago customers.

For the first time in the country's history, a high-class furniture house extends instalment credit to the nation, so **people living at long distances from a great buying center are offered all the advantages city people enjoy. Add to the home you have, or furnish a new one, and take weeks and months to pay the bill.**

We are led to establish this great innovation by the repeated demands of country people and those in small towns and these demands have so increased in volume that we can no longer overlook them, **so we have decided to sell furniture to all sections of America on the easy instalment plan which has proved such a boon to wage earners in the city.**

This offer so completely **overshadows the cash method of payment exacted by mail order houses** that it will create a complete revolution in furniture buying.

Send for our free catalogue now. Defer all purchases until you get it. Money refunded in case goods are not as represented. Our books are open to you.

This New Spiegel Pedestal Extension Table

is shown merely as an example of the class of goods we handle and the terms on which they are sold. Exactly like illustration. Has 46-inch solid oak top built of thoroughly seasoned stock, hand-rubbed, polished to mirror-like brilliancy, pedestal of quarter-sawed oak, in barrel shape, handsome hand-carving at bottom, legs massive and heavy claw feet hand carved. Our price one-third less than market value. Shipping weight 200 lbs.

No. A141, 6 feet, $16.75. Terms: $2.50 cash, $1.50 monthly.

Spiegel's House Furnishing Co.
183 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill.
We trust the people everywhere.

THE WONDERFUL HORSE

A great deal of interest was aroused at the St. Louis exposition by the apparent reasoning powers of a most intelligent horse named Clever Hans. In the Scientific American was given an account of his performances, from which the following was taken:

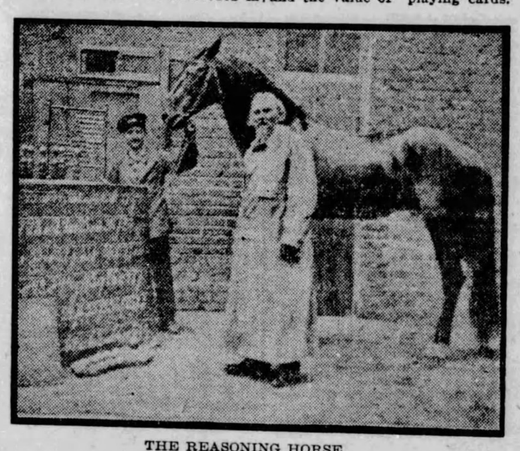
"For many years Herr von Osten, who was at one time a tutor of mathematics has made it his task to determine the intellectual possibilities of a horse. His first stallion, with which he succeeded in doing remarkable things, died at the end of eight years. Hans, his second acquisition, has been under his care for four years. Von Osten has no desire to sell the horse or to display him for money in public. He is instructing him in the interest of science alone.

"In my presence von Osten asked the horse to add such sums as 6 + 2 and 4 + 3. The horse indicated the correct answers by stamping with his right forehoof. It is to be remarked that during the calculations Von Osten feeds Hans with carrots. Von Osten declares that without the carrots the horse would refuse to work. Hans has never felt the touch of a whip. This, after all, is not very strange; for as von Osten puts it, carrots are to Hans simply what honors, rank and money are to men.

"I asked what are the multiples of 12. The answer came immediately. Sums such as 72 plus 14 are correctly given. Hans is able to convert common fractions into decimals. He can also tell time by the clock. If he is asked: It is now 40 minutes after 12; how many minutes will elapse before one o'clock?' he immediately answers with twenty strokes of his hoof. These are simply a few among a great number of questions that were put.

"Hans knows the coin of the realm and the value of playing cards. King, queen, ace, and the like are differentiated by the hoof. He picked out a badly worn German 50 pfennig piece from several coins. From a number of pieces of colored cloth laid upon the ground he will select any color he is ordered to choose. 'Is it green?' you ask. Five strokes of the hoof is the reply and the fifth cloth proves to be green. The colors may be changed in any manner; still the horse will pick out the correct one.

"Dr. Heinroth concludes his article by stating that he is quite convinced of the impossibility of any deception. He has questioned the horse in his stall in the absence of its owner, and he has received answers as clear-cut and as precise as those given in the presence of von Osten."



THE REASONING HORSE.
—Courtesy of The Scientific American.

Rice Custard Pudding.

One cupful of rice washed through two boiling waters, and one cold water—this takes away the raw taste of rice that eggs usually disguise—mix with it one cupful of sugar and one tablespoonful of butter and a pinch of salt. Stir into a quart of new milk and bake, stirring several times during the first fifteen minutes. If the butter is cut in bits and placed on top of the milk, it will melt in baking and run over the top of the custard. Slow, steady heat is required to obtain the best effects in this pudding which will be delicious if made right. Flavor with lemon or vanilla to taste.

Date Cakes.

One-third cupful soft butter, one and one-third cupfuls of brown sugar, two eggs and half a cupful of milk. Beat well and add one and three-fourths cupfuls of flour into which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and half a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg. Remove the pits from half a pound of dates, chop small and stir into the batter. Bake in patty pans and cover, when cold, with vanilla icing.

Mrs. Ransom asks for a recipe for making the best icing for cakes. Here is a recipe that is warranted, by "What to Eat:"

Royal Icing.

Take the whites of four fresh eggs, beat them well and work in by degrees, three-fourths of a pound of the finest icing sugar, mixed with a teaspoonful of cornstarch, adding from time to time, a teaspoonful of strained, lemon juice. Beat until it is thick and shiny and double its original bulk and spread over the cake—which must be cold—as soon as it is ready. To ice a cake properly, heap the icing on the top of the cake and spread evenly over the top with a broad knife wet occasionally in cold water. Then ice the sides beginning at the bottom and working up.

Teddy's First Pockets

"I want pockets in my new pants," said Teddy.

"You are too little," said mamma.

"Please, mamma!" Teddy pleaded. "Pockets go with pants. All the big boys have them."

"Well," mamma replied, "I suppose you must have them. Yes, I will put some in."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed Aunt Emily. "Clara, you don't mean to let that baby have pockets? He will have them full of rubbish and in a dreadful condition all the time. He's too little for trousers, to say nothing of pockets."

But mamma put the pockets in, and Ted was happy. He went round with his hands in those little snuggeries, feeling very proud and grown-up, and trying to whistle; and by and by he began to put things into them.

"If I had the darning cotton, I would mend the stockings," said grandma, "but it isn't in the basket."

"Here it is," said Teddy, taking a little black ball out of his right pocket. "I found it behind the door, grandma. I didn't know it was darn cotton; I thought it was just string."

"You didn't happen to find my pencil, did you?" asked Sister Sue. "I lost it yesterday and I can't find it anywhere."

"Yes," said Teddy, "it was in the waste basket. I picked it out and put it in my pocket, I didn't know it was yours, Susie," he said as he passed it to her.

Pretty soon mamma could not find her thimble. "I had it this morning," she said, "and all at once I missed it. I am sorry, for it was the one you gave me, Emily."

"Here it is," said Teddy. "I found it down in the pansy bed. I meant to give it to you, but I forgot."

"It must have fallen off the window sill," said mamma. "I remember now; I was sitting by the garden window."

That afternoon Sister Mary asked me if anybody had seen a button, for she had lost one off her blue dress; Tom inquired if anybody had run across his jack knife, which he was using at noon and mislaid; Johnny needed a piece of string in a hurry; and grandpa could not find a little nail. All these things Tedy produced as they were wanted.

"I take it all back, Ted," said Aunt Emily, laughing. "Your pockets certainly are the most useful ones in the family. You don't happen to have a box of chocolates, do you?"

"No," Teddy replied soberly, "but I have some candy that isn't chocolate. Mr. Smith gave it to me. It's taffy."

Aunt Emily laughed again. "There, Clara," she said, "I told you so!"—Elizabeth Hill, in Youth's Companion.

THE COZY CORNER

WORK FOR THE WORK'S SAKE.

It has been some time since I made a call upon the Cozy Corner, and life for me during the interim has been marked by great changes, yet all have been educators and helps which I appreciate.

I have noted that persons who are spurred on to do from a sense of duty the things they would otherwise have left undone—hence making many self-sacrifices—are usually grieved and indignant over the ingratitude of those for whom these sacrifices have been made.

If the only incentive to a course of conduct is duty, we will be wise to study the situation over calmly before acting, for, though we may think we are acting unselfishly, we can only prove it by being so engrossed with the success of the endeavor to make one, or more, happier, that we will be unconcerned over unappreciation or ingratitude on the part of the recipients.

If we are in love with the object of our work, and glad to be an agent for bringing about the desired results, the task will be to us a labor of love, and we shall find our reward in the fulfillment of our purpose and not in the appreciation of the recipients.

As soon as we consider our work simply a duty, it becomes a work demanding sacrifice, and by a subtle law of nature, the feeling is carried to the recipients of our favors, who feel so obligated that they become indifferent, or ungrateful. But if our incentive is love for God—the one perfect power that is manifested in everything—then our work and mission to one another will be a fulfillment of the law of love, and duty and sacrifice, considered in the old way, will become obsolete terms.—Lisle E. Saxton.

SHE LIKES THE BLADE.

I have often felt as if I would like to write to the Cozy Corner, which I enjoy so much, and return some of the helps I have received from it and other parts of The Blade, but lack of time has prevented me. It was the sight of that sweet name "Louise," that brings me now; the name of one of the loveliest women I ever knew, and for whom I named my daughter, now a precious babe in Heaven.

For this Blade "Louise" I will send a suggestion—others have told her how to make good bread. My suggestion is one that I have tried with success for many years. Instead of "punching down" the bread after the first rising, I make it into loaves as soon as it is light and let it rise once more, then bake. If I do this late at night—just before retiring—the bread will be ready to bake as soon as the oven is ready in the morning. Of course this takes a few minutes at night, but the bread is so fine and the baking done so early, that one never begrudges the extra time.

In summer this is especially nice, as the bread baking is done in the cool of the day. I have learned how to make the best use of everything—time included.

Every item in The Blade is read by our family with great interest. I would like to know something of Elizabeth Ayres. I'm fond of her writings and think she must put some of her own sweetness into them. "My Girl" ought to encourage every young man to marry, and it shows the right model for a girl to follow.—"Mother Goose."

AGAIN, A WORD FROM TENNESSEE.

I have been a subscriber to The Blade for years and cannot find words great enough to express my appreciation of Miss Bouton's writings. They are interesting, instructive and full of inspiration, and I feel that I am a better woman for having read them.

I would like to ask, though, has Miss Bouton ever been in the mountain countries of East Tennessee? I have, and find the most admirable traits in the mountain people. Some deeds that are practiced without a thought of remorse among our most intelligent people would be considered as beneath the dignity of these mountaineers. There is no limit to their hospitality and generosity if they like you, but if you offend them you would better leave the vicinity at once. They are brave, fearless and unassuming, with no affectation of speech or manner.

One evening last summer there came to our door a typical mountaineer; he was selling balsam, and the children asked him many questions about the mountains all of which he answered. He showed the blister on the trees from which is gathered the balsam, and told us many interesting things about mountain life. When he asked to be allowed to remain with us over night, we were horrified, and as he turned to leave he said: "If you ever come up our way, come and see us; we will never turn a stranger from our door." I felt the rebuke most keenly and calling him back, kept him over night and bought a bottle of the balsam.

I find ignorance and vice just as prevalent in the cities as in the mountains, and it is not entirely confined to the slums of a city either. As to the much talked of "moonshine," it is here in plenty. I do not approve of whisky as a beverage, but cannot see why it is any more harmful to drink it from a rusty tin cup or from a jug with a corncob stopper, than to sip it from a fancy glass or serve it from a cut glass punch bowl, as our more enlightened people do.

The coves of East Tennessee are beautiful beyond description, and in them one finds the truth of Shakespeare's words when he says:

"And this our life, exempt from public haunts,
Finds tongues in trees; books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones and good in everything."

I expect to spend the coming summer in the "great smokies," where nature has not been disturbed, and shall have many things of interest that I would like to tell you, if you like to hear, but the object of this letter is to let the mountain people know they have some appreciative friends.—"Z. M."

Here, There, Everywhere.

As a fumigant, there is nothing better than coffee. It will drive out all bad odors, by decomposing them and leaves in the room only the healthy odor of the berries. Place the roasted, ground berries on an iron dish with a few live coals, and the air in the room will soon be sweet and healthful.

In selecting your food remember that bread, grain and potatoes give the starch needed in the system; milk, fish, eggs and oysters the protein; cream, butter, bacon and fat meat, the fats; salads give acids, and fruit, carrots, lettuce and dandelions give the mineral salts.

When very tired, or sleepless, sip—do not drink it—a glass of hot milk, with a grating of nutmeg over the top. Sipping either water, or milk, gives a restful feeling that does not follow when either is drank. Beer, on the contrary, should never be sipped as doing so will make the beverage an intoxicant; it should be drank a glassful at a time.

Swallowing the whites of one or more eggs will remove any foreign substance—as a fishbone—from the throat.

"The trouble with many of us is that we have rag carpet incomes and Axminster desires."

It is no disgrace to be poor, if we have done our best to be otherwise, but it is disgraceful not to be scrupulously clean in person and surroundings; to be ungrateful to friends who have helped you in time of trouble; to be ignorant of the general history of your country; to live in the midst of schools, libraries and improvement clubs and not profit by them; to vote blindly for party simply because you have "always done so," and to know nothing of the things we see every day, because we never thought of them.

And, to illustrate, how many can tell at once, how many toes a cat or dog has on its front feet, and is the number different on the hind feet? Cats and dogs are familiar sights, but did you ever take notice of this peculiarity?

For hair that has become faded, pour two quarts of boiling water over a tablespoonful of green tea and the same quantity of sage leaves; reduce one-half by boiling, strain, bottle and apply to the hair once a day.

Discolorations of the finger nails may be removed by letting the ends of the fingers remain for 10 or 15 minutes in a cupful of warm water in which the juice of half a lemon has been placed. It will whiten the nails and loosen the hard skin so it can be pushed away from the nails.

Brittle nails may be cured by soaking them every day for a few minutes in warm sweet oil.

Oil cloth lasts longer, and looks better, if it is polished with an ounce of beeswax dissolved in a pint of turpentine, applied with a flannel cloth.

Honey rubbed on the hands, after washing them, and while they are still damp, is said to be a preventive of roughness and chappingg. Fine oatmeal, or corn meal, rubbed on the hands after they are washed and dried, will tend to keep them smooth and white, even in cold weather.

To remove raindrops from silk goods, iron on the wrong side with a piece of muslin between the silk and the iron.

In Doubt.

"Is your invention a success?"

"I don't know yet," answered the mechanical genius. "It is such a simple and effective device that I don't know whether I can develop enough imaginative eloquence concerning it to make people subscribe for stock."—Washington Star.

Banner Puzzlers

For January.

New Work..... Henry
Solutions..... Pauline

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born at Angouleme in 1594. In his youth he was secretary to Cardinal la Valette at Rome, where he cultivated his taste for elegant composition, and on his return to Paris he devoted himself to the refinement of his native language. His efforts in this direction have given him a permanent place in the literature of his country. He was a favorite of Cardinal Richelieu, a member of the French Academy, a councillor of state, and historiographer. His violent literary disputes with Father Goulu, caused him to leave Paris and retire to his hereditary property, where he died February 18, 1655.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 22 letters. My 2, 6, 9, 19 is a condition; my 16, 17, 18 is an extreme point; my 10, 11, 5, 8 means a sound; my 7, 16, 21, 15 means a passage for fluids; my 13, 14, 17, 6 means delayed; my 1, 5, 2, 12 denotes entrance; my 22, 3, 20, 4 are stamps used in coining; my whole is a well-known proverb.

HENRY.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A gains $21 in 6 months; B gains $24 in 8 months, and C gains $27 in 9 months. What is the whole stock, C's part of it being $180?

W. P. E.

4.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X

1.—The father of Jonathan. (Jer. 40:8.
2.—To charge against.
3.—To bring to mind.
4.—Exchanged.
5.—A place where Gallio was deputy. (Acts 18:12.)
6.—The father of Jehu (1 Kings 19:16.)

The primals name a city of refuge. (Joshua 21:32.)

The finals was one of the captives from Babylon. (Zech. 6:10.)

C. M. B.

5.—QUERY.

What great man denied himself meat for several years in order to save money to buy books.

HAWKEYE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Time to me this truth has taught,
('Tis a treasure worth revealing,)
More offend by want of thought,
Than by any want of feeling."

PAULINE.

Answers to Puzzles of Feb. 16.

1.—John Jacob Astor.
2.—Words forming square: East, ante, star, term.
3.—Six days. (See Chat.)
4.—"So shall they be life unto thy soul, and grace to thy neck."
5.—Appius Claudius Caecus, a Roman, built the road named for him, the Appian Way, from Rome southeastward across Italy to Capua. Later it was extended to Brundusium.
6.—Plato wrote: "A drunkard is unprofitable for any kind of good service."

Chat.

In spite of the cold weather, a goodly class reported for work this morning at the 'Cademy. They were Pauline, Uneeda, W. A. Hixson, Chas. Cooper, Eliza McWilliams, Proctor Gilson, C. McFarlin and Hawkeye.

Uneeda, your long delayed letter has reached the Schoolmistress at last; please do not be discouraged, but come again soon.

Chas. Cooper, address your letters to "Toledo Blade," and in one corner of the envelope put "O. W. C." This will ensure its speedy delievery to this department.

C. McFarlin, your apology is accepted, and you are most cordially invited to come as often as you can.

Now then, children, attention! What do you think of that member of the A class in arithmetic, who always stands at the head, calmly announcing his intention of leaving the 'Cademy? Of course, you know that means W. P. E.

If he thinks that the Schoolmistress ever gives up one of her pupils until she has to, he is mistaken, and as for letting him off just because he is not well enough to come every day, rain or shine, why, she just will not.

So, if you please, the class will take a "rising vote" on the question, and the result will be forwarded to W. P. E. This 'Cademy cannot spare him, I am sure. If he cannot attend regularly, then he must come whenever he can.

THIS 20 YEAR GUARANTEED WATCH FOR $3.75

The best, handsomest and most perfect genuine American 14 karat gold plated watch ever offered for sale. Double hunting case, rich solid gold pattern of engraving, assorted designs. Fitted with the very best seven jeweled American movements, stem wind and stem set, absolutely guaranteed to keep perfect time for 20 YEARS. Positively the greatest bargain on the face of the earth. SEEING IS BELIEVING. Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address and we will send the watch and a beautiful chain complete to your express office for examination. You examine them at your express office and if as represented pay express agent our sale price $3.75 and express charges and they are yours. Mention in your letter whether you want a Ladies' Watch or a Gentleman's Watch, we have it in both sizes. Order to-day as this advertisement will not appear again. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 356 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

WIRE-$1.40 Per 100 Lbs.

Smooth galvanized wire, put up 100 lbs. to a bale, lengths running up to 250ft. No. 14 guage, per 100 lbs. $1.40. Write for prices on other gauges. Fence staples, per 100 lbs., $2.00. Wire nails, mixed in 5 keg, per 100 lbs., $1.60. Barbed wire, per 100 lbs., $2.35. Poultry netting, steel fence, etc., at low prices. Ask for Catalogue No. E. 297, on merchandise of all kinds from Sheriffs' and Receivers' sales.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., West 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago

PARK'S FLORAL GUIDE

500,000 Flower-folks

Buy Park's Seeds and go by his advice. Do you? His Floral Guide, 36th annual issue, finely illustrated, tells all about them. Send for it. Free.

GEO. W. PARK, B 8, LaPark, Pa.

17 FOR 2 STAMPS I'll include pkt New Nicotiana Sanderæ, Stokesia, Giant Pansy, Double Petunia, Cineraria, Cyclamen or Chinese Primroses, or all (5 pkts. with books, culture and monthly Magazine 1 yr) for 25c.

New Steel Roofing and Siding $2.00 per 100 Sq. Ft.

Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for **Roofing, Siding or Ceiling** for **Residences, Houses, Barns, Sheds, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribs, etc.** Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer or hatchet the only tools needed. It is semi-hardened high grade steel, $2.00 is our price for the flat. Corrugated as shown in cut, or "V" crimped or standing seam costs $2.10 per 100 square feet. We offer **Pressed Brick Siding and Beaded Ceiling or Siding at $2.25 per 100 Square Feet.** Thousands of buildings throughout the world are covered with this steel roofing and siding, making their buildings

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

Send in your order for as many squares as you may need to cover your new or old building. Time will prove its enduring qualities. Withstands the elements, best of all roofings. At prices noted in this advertisement,

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

to all points East of Colorado, except Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas. Write for prices for shipment to such points. Ask for further particulars. **Immediate shipment on receipt of order at once.** Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **Our Special Catalogue No. K. 297** tells all about this roofing. It also quotes low prices on **Building Material, Wire, Pipe, Plumbing, Sash, Doors, Furniture, Household Goods, Down Spouting, Eave Trough** and thousands of other items bought by us at **Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales.**

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35TH AND IRON STS., CHICAGO.

RUSSIANS ARE DEFEATED

Means an Overwhelming Disaster for the Czar.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—The Associated Press hears from a high source that General Kuropatkin considers his position on the Shakhe river to be menaced to such an extent by General Kuroki's success on the left flank as to necessitate the immediate withdrawal of his army to Tie Pass and has so advised Emperor Nicholas.

No confirmation of this is obtainable in military circles here, where it is pointed out that with the Japanese pressing the whole Russian line such an operation must almost inevitably end in a disaster of the first magnitude to the retreating army. Neither does the war department deny the report.

Russian Headquarters, Huan Mountain, Manchuria, Feb. 28.—The Japanese attack was renewed at dawn yesterday along the whole eastern front ,and Da Pass was taken after fighting of the most stubborn character.

An engagement simultaneously was in progress on the front extending almost twenty miles from the xetreme left, eastward of Kandolesan, where the Japanese opened a heavy artillery fire to the district of Laolinzan, where the Japanese advanced in great force meeting with stubborn resistance. The capture of Da Pass opens the road to Fushun, east of Mukden, and Tie Pass, but the Russians are gathering a strong force to meet the threatened attack on their line of communications

The Japanese attack was supported by a strong park of artillery, a reserve of seven batteries being discovered east of Kandolesan which is yet silent.

The Japanese army now holds a line from Syaobehe, opposite Dahantan, through Shaopao along the Shakhe river to Vanupudzi and thence to Da pass and Toumadzi southeastward.

The Japanese have effected a crossing of the Shakhe at Vanupudzi and attacked the Russian center under cover of darkness. February 26, driving back the Russian advance posts, but supports came up and stopped the Japanese advance.

The officer in command of the Japanese heard the Russians cry out that their cartridges were exhausted and they thereupon advanced incautiously and received a volley at pointblank range, losing heavily.

VICTORY MAY MEAN PEACE

St. Petersburg Feels That Cessation of Hostilities May Result.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—The fragmentary official and press reports of the fresh reverse sustained by General Kuropatkin are inadequate to draw a conclusion of the magnitude of General Kuroki's success against the Russian left but the public, as usual, is ready to believe the worst and the city is already full of reports that a big disaster has again overtaken the Russian arms, according to which Mukden has again been outflanked and is untenable and Kuropatkin is withdrawing from his strong position on the Shakhe river.

That such reports are exaggerated is beyond question but although reticent and seeking to minimize the operations of the last few days the officials of the war office are plainly discouraged at the fashion in which Kuroki is able to drive in and turn the Russian extreme left, his advance column actually crossing the Shakhe river.

It is admitted that the fighting was desperate at several passes Sunday and Monday while the front was being involved, the purpose of Field Marshal Oyama evidently being to keep the center and right engaged and prevent Kuropatkin from sending reinforcements to head off Kuroki. Should Kuroki cross the Hun river the high road to Tie pass, forty miles north of Mukden, would be open and Kuropatkin's retreat threatened.

Further news is awaited with great anxiety. Anything like a decisive Japanese victory would probably end the war.

Russians Lost 2,000.

General Kuroki's headquarters, in the field, via Fusan, Feb. 28.—In the fighting on February 22 and 23 at Tsinkhetchen, the Russians left 203 dead on the field and lost several machine guns. Their casualties are estimated at over 2,000.

Japanese Losses Slight.

Tokio, Feb. 28.—It is reported that when the Japanese attacked and defeated the Russians on February 23 at Tsinkhetchen, twenty-five miles north of Simachi on the extreme Japanese right, the Russians numbered 17,000. Their losses are estimated at 2,000. The Japanese losses were slight.

Strikers Win Fight.

Warsaw, Feb. 28.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Vistula railroads today it was decided to grant most of the strikers' demands. It is hoped that train service will be resumed later in the day.

QUALIFIES ITS WORDS

North Sea Commission Hands Down Its Decision.

Paris, Feb. 25.—3:30 p. m.—The decision of the international commission of inquiry into the North sea incident was publicly announced at the closing session of the commission today. The decision lengthily sets forth the circumstances and incidents and gives the opinion of the admirals on the various important points involved.

The decision says the delay of the Russian transport Kamschatka following the breakdown of her machinery was perhaps the cause of the incident. The commander of the Kamschatka signaled to Admiral Rojestvensky during the evening that he had been attacked by torpedo boats. The admiral, therefore, had reason to believe he might be attacked and gave orders for strict vigilance against the possible approach of torpedo boats.

The majority of the commission considers that Admiral Rojestvensky's orders were excessive in time of war, particularly under the circumstances and that he had every reason to consider the situation very alarming.

"The commissioners," the decision says, "recognizes unanimously that the fishing fleet committed no hostile act, and the majority of the commissioners, being of the opinion that there were not, neither among the fishing boats nor in their vicinity any torpedo boats the opening of fire by Admiral Rojestvensky was not justified."

The decision further says the Russian commissioner did not share in the latter opinion.

"In any event," the decision continues, "the commissioners are glad to recognize unanimously that Admiral Rojestvensky personally did all he could, from the commencement to the end, to prevent the trawlers from being the object of fire by the Russian squadron."

Concerning the squadron's proceeding without assisting the damaged trawlers, the decision says:

"The commissioners are unanimous, under the circumstances preceding and following the incident, that there was such uncertainty concerning the danger to the squadron as to warrant Admiral Rojestvensky in continuing his route.

"However, the majority regrets that the admiral did not inform the neighboring maritime powers of what had occurred."

The decision concludes as follows:

"The commissioners declare that their views as formulated are not of a nature to cast any disrespect upon the military valor, upon the sentiments of humanity of Admiral Rojestvensky and the personnel of his squadron."

RUSSIANS WILL RETURN

Czar Punishes Lena Officers Who Violated Paroles.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.—Yielding to the demand of the United States, Russia has not only ordered the officers of the cruiser Lena, who violated their parole, to return to San Francisco, but has reduced them one grade as punishment.

The only excuse offered was their youth.

NEW STORY OF COLUMBUS

Henry Vignaud Has Compiled History, Destroying Many Beliefs.

Paris, Feb. 28.—Henry Vignaud, first secretary of the American embassy here, who has made a critical study of the life of Columbus, has embodied his researches on the various phases of the great navigator's life prior to his discoveries in a volume which has just appeared.

Vignaud's book is of great historical interest in making clear these periods in Columbus' life which have hitherto remained obscure, particularly that in which he formulated his vast design. Mr. Vignaud reveals the true family of Columbus and says that the two admirals with whom he claimed kinship were, in fact as foreign to him in blood as in nationality. The book demonstrates that of all the acts relating to the early life of Columbus, recorded by Las Casas and Ferdinand Columbus, not one has been confirmed by modern research or has stood the test of scientific criticism. Among the legends proved to be imaginary is that of Columbus' far-famed voyage to Thulo and "one hundred leagues beyond."

Maj. Carlton Dead.

Bedford, Ind., Feb. 24.—Major James C. Carlton, president of the National Mexican War Veterans' association, is dead of a stroke of paralysis. He was 73 years of age and a member of Scott Legion.

Former Senator Dead.

St. Johnsburg, Vt., Feb. 23.—Jonathan Ross, former chief justice of the state supreme court and former United States senator, died today of injuries received last Tuesday, when his sleigh was struck by a train, and Mrs. Ross was killed. Judge Ross was 79 years of age.

CHADWICK PLEA REFUSED

Motion to Quash Indictments Rejected by Judge Tayler.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 28.—Judge Tayler, of the United States district court, today overruled the motion of Attorney J. P. Dawley, counsel for Mrs. Chadwick, that the two indictments returned against her by the federal grand jury on February 21, be quashed.

Mrs. Chadwick has given out her side of the investigations that Customs Collector Leach has been making for the past few weeks. Collector Leach has taken possession of many thousand dollars' worth of stuff that once belonged to Mrs. Chadwick, and has thrown the burden of proof on its present owners to prove that Mrs. Chadwick paid duty on the stuff when it was imported.

"If anyone has turned property over to Mr. Leach at his demand they have acted very foolishly and in ignorance of their rights," declared Mrs. Chadwick. "There is not a dollar's worth of stuff I ever owned that was 'smuggled' into this country, and the people who now have anything I ever had ought to bear this in mind and refuse to allow Mr. Leach to seize their property.

"If Mr. Leach has obtained any jewelry in the east it is jewelry that I sacrificed as security on loans made in the years 1902-03. At that time I made several large loans in the east, and secured them strongly with personal jewelry as collateral. It subsequently developed that the men from I had borrowed the money demanded such exorbitant commissions, that I forfeited the security rather than pay them their utterly unjust fees.

"In justice to at least one man, however, I must say that I forfeited some collateral to him from another cause.

"I will make this offer to Mr. Leach: If he will go into any court in the land and prove that one single dollar's worth of property he has seized was smuggled by me, or for me, I will plead guilty to every single one of the multitudinous indictments against me."

Mrs. Chadwick was equally vehement in denying the rumors that she has a fortune somewhere in the old country. She said:

"Those jewels of which Mr. Leach obtained photographs were bought by me in 1901 or 1902 while in Europe. Most of them were diamonds, unset, and I sent them to a Belgium firm to be set. When they finished their work they forwarded to me photographs of their results. These pictures were among my papers at the house, and Leach seized them, together with the Atlantic City curios and other things that he claimed were 'smuggled.' That is the detective work he did in securing his wonderful clew to my hidden 'treasure.' Well, I never brought those articles home to this country because the tariff would have been so high that it would have been useless. The correspondence between me and Belgium, which Mr. Leach seems to think so much as indicative of my plan to flee there and avoid extradition, was simply the letters between me and the jewelers and others relative to the duties and importation of the jewelry.

"A number of letters were exchanged before I got enough information to show me the utter uselessness of attempting to get the jewelry into America. I will say, further, that the jewelry is still in Belgium; that it is perfectly useless to me there; that it would do no good to bring it here, on account of the prohibitive tariff. It would just about eat up its value. Moreover, the jewelry is worth about $225,000.

"Something has been said about my planning to go to Belgium to escape extradition," continued Mrs. Chadwick. "That is ridiculous. I not only never contemplated any such thing, but I never sought so much as a word of information or instruction from Belgium lawyers or any other lawyers on the subject."

Regarding reports of Mrs. Chadwick's heavy purchases of jewelry in Europe, she denied a number of them. She decreed that the statement that she had once bought "$600,000 worth" at a single sojourn abroad, was false.

"I didn't buy that much altogether of everything," she stated.

Customs Collector Leech admitted that Mrs. Chadwick's assertions regarding some of his seizures of American bought articles were true.

"Some of the stuff I took possession of was bought in this country," he said, "and it will be released. However, I did not seize it. Just took it and held it. The regular seizure will come later. Yes, I placed seals on the stuff, but that was just a formality."

TO INSURE DEPOSITORS

Representative Webber Introduces Measure in the House.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Representative Webber, of Ohio, has introduced a bill to secure depositors in national banks.

It provides for a tax on such deposits amounting to one-tenth of one per cent to be used to indemnify depositors of failed national banks. This bill is to cover cases such as the Chadwick case in Ohio.

ENGLISH FARM LABORERS

Statistics Show Average Weekly Wage Is $3.94.

London, Feb. 23.—A return issued by the labor department of the board of trade gives interesting statistics of the earnings and expenditures of agricultural laborers in the United Kingdom. There have been an average increase in wages of 6 per cent. since 1898, but the weekly earnings of adult males, including all allowances in kind, which in some districts are considerable, do not average more than $3.94 a week.

This figure, however, is almost double what can be earned in the west of Ireland. There are seven counties on that island where the average earnings, including the above allowances, are below $2.40 a week. The highest average in Ireland is in the County Down, where it reaches $3.12. The Irish farm laborer's position, as may be supposed, is the worst in the United Kingdom, but he gets his house and fuel cheap, and is often able to rent land where he grows potatoes and raises pigs and goats.

Farm hands are best off near the industrial and mining centers of Scotland, England and Wales, where the earnings sometimes reach the high total of $5.32 a week. Away from these centers they occasionally do not average more than $3.48.

The average value of the food consumed each week, including what is bought or home grown or given by employers at outworks, for a laborer and his wife and four children in England is $3.24; in Scotland, $3.64; and in Ireland, $2.50. The remainder of the earnings, where there are any, have to provide rent, clothes, fuel, tobacco and liquor.

Potatoes form by far the largest article of diet in all parts of the United Kingdom. Oatmeal is eaten to a considerably less extent in Scotland than was formerly the case. Bacon and pork are the chief fresh foods of English farm hands, although beef and mutton are more common than formerly. The laborers in the counties where low wages prevail, however, do not taste beef or mutton more than once a week. The Scots do better in this regard, but an Irish family's consumption of beef, mutton and pork together does not average more than nine ounces a week.

WAR WILL NOT END

Notice to That Effect Given to the Kaiser.

Berlin, Feb. 23.—The emperor of Russia has elected to continue the war. His position is absolutely firm. The German court has been advised in that sense.

The war will be pursued with the utmost vigor, the domestic situation being now within the control of the authorities.

Those who have advised peace and suggested inquiries for Japan's terms, the French and British governments, are for the present silent, and are likely to remain so unless events of an extraordinary character shake the Russian emperor's resolution. The consideration that led to the emperor's decision as understood here are:

First—The judgment of the chiefs of the army that Field Marshal Oyama not only cannot defeat General Kuropatkin, but stands in danger of defeat himself. How cowardly, therefore, for Russia to ask for mercy with all the men and money essential to a successful war.

Second—All the forces of criticism now directed against the government for having fought rather than yield to legitimate interests and for having failed to win victories would be continued with added fury against the government that accepted war and then betrayed the country. A government that would crave peace of Russia's enemy while still capable of winning victory, would be giving the party of change genuine grounds for a revolution.

The facts of the military situation, love of country and arguments of expediency were all against peace and for pressing the war hopefully.

MADE MAD RIDE FOR HELP

Girl Raced Three Miles on Horseback When Fire Started.

Nashua, N. H., Feb. 28.—Nina Bell Cheney, sixteen years old, a high school student visiting her uncle's estate at Antrim, rode three miles bareback over snow-covered roads to raise assistance to fight fire. Reaching the village, she rang the church bell, and volunteers reached the fire in time to save a herd of blooded cattle and other stock.

Miss Cheney was alone when fire caught in the roof of the house, and she sacrificed her clothing, money and jewelry in her haste to raise help. She is an expert horsewoman and has won prizes at the fairs.

WHAT NEGROES HAVE DONE

They Own 173,000 Farms and Support 28,000 Churches.

Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 23.—The fourteenth annual session of the Tuskegee negro conference began here yesterday and was attended by a large number of representative negroes from South Carolina and Texas. President Booker T. Washington in an address reviewed the progress of the race since the civil war. This was followed by a discussion of various questions relating to the material advancement of the race, to agricultural methods and to moral improvement.

A statement was issued by the conference in which it was shown that since the war the race has accumulated three hundred million dollars in property in the United States. In twelve southern states more than 173,000 farms are owned by negroes and they support 28,000 churches in this country.

RECOVERING THE BODIES

Day of Funerals in Alabama Mining Town.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 24.—Up to noon today one hundred bodies of victims of the explosion at Virginia mines had been recovered. Three more corpses have been sighted. It will be impossible to reach all the bodies until the water is gotten out of certain parts of the mine. The fearful odors arising from the dead bodies of men and mules in the mine make the rescue work difficult. The latest bodies found showed that the men were lying flat on their faces, some of them with coats and shirts about their faces in a vain endeavor to keep off the black damp. Today was another day of funerals at Virginia and other nearby mining camps. Relief committees from Birmingham and Bessemer are actively at work among the sufferers.

SHE DIED AT 101 YEARS

Another Death at Morenci of a Woman 94 Years Old.

Morenci, Mich., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Sarah Stephenson died this morning at the age of 94. She was the mother of Deputy Sheriff A. D. Stephenson and leaves two daughters, Mrs. Rose Gillis and Mrs. Ellen Greely.

Mrs. Amelie Homdley Dubois, of Fayette, O., Whose 101st birthday was publicly celebrated in October last, died yesterday.

Bainbridge Brink, a farmer of this vicinity, died yesterday. He was 54 years old. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Turkish Troops Mutiny.

Constantinople, Feb. 24.—A battalion of 950 Turkish troops, while on the way to reinforce the garrison of Yemen, Arabia, mutinied on board the Greek steamer Epiros, seized and imprisoned their officers, and compelled the commander of the Epiros to put back to Suez. The mutineers demand that they be sent back to their homes.

FORTY INDIANS KILLED

General Torres Punishes Tribe of Murderers.

La Colorado, Mexico, Feb. 23.—The Mexican forces under General Torres, number about 400, have killed forty Yaquis and taken 167 prisoners, in a two days' battle with the savages in the mountains east of this camp.

When the fight ended General Luis Torres, with his staff, two-thirds of his force and the prisoners, returned to La Colorado. The Mexican officers refused to make any statement of their own losses until they make their official report, but private soldiers of the force who took part in the fight, say they were inconsiderable, although there were sick and wounded among the returning troops.

It is said there were 300 warriors in the band surrounded by Torres in the Mazatalan mountains. About one hundred of these broke through the Mexican lines and escaped, but the main force was hurried at a detachment commanded by Captain Luis Barron, an old Yaqui fighter, who was guarding one of the mountain passes. He succeeded in holding the savages in check until the arrival of reinforcements when they were driven back with heavy loss and finally surrendered. The final onslaught had been preceded by two days of skirmishing, the troops were worn out, the rains had set in and Torres decided to withdraw to La Colorado with his prisoners, abandoning the pursuit of those who had escaped.

He left garrisons at all the small towns and ranches which had been abandoned, and expects to return to the same district if the few Yaquis who escaped continue to cause trouble.

The expedition from which General Torres and his force just returned was brought about by the murder of four Americans near La Colorado some days ago.

TEN KILLED IN CHURCH

Floor Gives Way Suddenly During Funeral.

New York, Feb. 28.—A searching investigation was begun today by the county and borough authorities of Brooklyn to ascertain the cause of the collapse of the floor of the Fleet Street African Methodist Episcopal Church of Zion last night, when ten persons were killed and more than fifty injured.

It was ascertained today that the cause of the collapse was the breaking of a heavy beam supporting the floor and running lengthwise of the church near the south wall. Under the weight of the great number of people gathered above snapped square in two midway between the front and rear of the church.

Coroner Flaharty, of Brooklyn, today began his investigation, and soon afterward declared that the disaster was due to gross negligence on the part of some one, and asserted that it is his intention to fix the blame for it upon those guilty.

Three hundred persons were crowded into the pews and aisles of the church last evening to attend the funeral of Sidney Painter, when a section of the floor about forty feet square, fell into the basement, ten feet below, which was used as a Sunday school room. Into that hole the throng of people fell until they filled it to the level of the floor, ten feet above.

Those underneath were crushed to death by the weight of those above. Eight of those killed were colored women and a similar large proportion of the injured were women. Those who were not either killed or badly injured became panic stricken, and a terrible scene ensued when their frantic efforts to escape from the building in the absolute darkness and clouds of dust from splintered flooring added to the horror of the disaster.

Two hundred of the funeral party, members of the Colored Order of Elks, who were assembled in the basement below the main floor of the church, were not under that portion of the floor which fell, and so escaped injury.

A revised list of the dead is: Bertha Green, Theresa Ellis, Samuel Chisholm, Anna Dean, Benjamin Clark, Anna Sulia, Anna Louise Smith, Frederick H. Voorhees, Harriet Nelson and Ruby Thorp.

Of the injured, there are ten in the hospitals suffering from fractured limbs, broken bones and contusions, but none of them is believed to be fatally injured. The greater portion of the number of the injured were removed to their homes, and their injuries are of a minor character.

Death in nearly every case was due to suffocation.

Borough President Martin W. Littleton, who was on the scene of the disaster soon after its occurrence, and began an inquiry to find out who was to blame, said today that he could not see that anybody was to be blamed for it, that it could not have been foreseen. The timbers which gave way first, he said, were of pine and apparently in perfect condition. They were neither decayed nor of an unsubstantial character, but had broken under a weight greater than they were intended to support.

COTTON SPINNERS' TRUST

Thirty Million Spindles Represented in English Combine.

London, Feb. 27.—Industrial combines in England are not so numerous as in America, and as a consequence the amalgamation of the Master Cotton Spinners' federation with the Bolton Cotton Spinners' association, which has just been consummated, is attracting great attention. The merger, however, is large enough to attract notice even in the United States. In fact, it is declared to be the biggest combine of its kind in the world. Although already controlling nearly 30,000,000 spindles, it will shortly be materially strengthened by the addition of nearly 4,000,000 of spindles, many new mills being now in course of erection.

The aggregate capital of the firms included in the combine is not far short of $150,000,000, and in some quarters it is estimated that the total approaches close to $200,000,000.

KING WANTS AN ALLIANCE

Treats Irish Better in Order to Create Friendly Sentiment.

London, Feb. 25.—The daily Chronicle's Dublin correspondent learns on high authority that the Macdonnell-Wyndham correspondence included a letter from King Edward, which was omitted in the reading of the letters in parliament Wednesday night, and adds:

"The king ih greatly interested in Macdonnell's Irish work, which he wishes to be not interrupted, and for that reason councilled Macdonnell's nonacceptance of the post of governor of Bombay. According to the United Irishmen newspaper, the king has set his heart upon Anglo-American alliance and for that reason is anxious to conciliate Ireland, and therefore he supports Macdonnell and the Earl of Dudley against the cabinet."

JAPS CONTINUE OFFENSE

Has Turned Both of Its Flanks Near Tsinkhetchen.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from General Kuropatkin, dated February 26, says:

"The enemy is continuing the offensive against the front of our Tsinkhetchen detachment and has turned both its flanks.

"The Japanese have also advanced against Kantie Pass, turning our left flank, but all his attacks on Tangu and Beydaling have been repulsed. His offensive movement against Momapudz has also been repulsed. At some positions our riflemen forced the Japanese outposts to retire.

"Colonel Gorsky was severely wounded."

WOULD RECEIVE $100,000

Effort on Foot to Pass Maynard Salary Bill.

Washington, Feb. 28.—An effort will be made this week to secure action in congress on one of the bills providing an increase in the salary of the President. Many Democratic members favor the proposition, and there is a growing belief that it will have no opposition whatever from the Republicans.

The bill which will form the basis of whatever action may be taken was introduced by a Democrat, Representative Maynard of Virginia. It provides in effect for increasing the President's salary from $50,000 to $100,000 a year and granting ex-Presidents a pension of $25,000 annually for life. While Representative Maynard is heartily in favor of its provisions he has been deterred up to now from pressing the measure on account of a rush of work incident to the interest in the bill to assist the celebration of the founding of Jamestown, Va.

It is believed that Mr. Maynard and others who believe that the salary increase bill should be passed in the remaining seven days of the present term of President Roosevelt in order that he may have the benefit of the additional income during the four additional years which he will serve will get together on Monday to devise plans for obtaining action.

Many Republican members of congress said today that they were in favor of the bill but preferred to remain inactive until Democratic senators or representatives brought the matter forward. Representative Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, a Democratic member, expressed himself openly, however, as sincerely anxious to secure action on the bill at this session.

"The President of the United States is underpaid," said Mr. Aiken, "and the salary ought to have been raised long ago. No President we have had or will have for many years to come more richly deserves the increase than Mr. Roosevelt. I sincerely hope that the persons having the bill in charge in the house will go to work on Monday and not rest until it has passed through that body. There ought not to be objection from a single man. Somebody seems to have neglected pushing it up to this time, and about all that is needed now is for some one to get behind the bill and shove it right through, especially where it is known there is a clear road for it.

"There is much economy talk in the house, but no one wants this to apply to a man who is pleasing so many people by his course in the White House. The entire increase would amount to $50,000 a year, so far as the President is concerned. The proposed increase in the salaries of other officials could be allowed to go over until another session. The others will not begrudge the fact that the President secures the increase before they do.

"As I understand it, the measure providing for the increase must be passed at this session or it will not apply to President Roosevelt at all. The next administration would not be qualified to make an increase in salary and the President will be excluded from participation in the benefit of any readjustment of salaries which the next congress may deem to be just. The work ought to be done now, and can be done if the right persons will get back of it.

"Of course the matter is too delicate a one for President Roosevelt to permit it being mentioned to him, but I am satisfied that if action were taken by congress in a unanimous sort of way the President would not feel that he was justified in interfering with the action of that body by a veto."

NO HARMONY IN SIGHT

Factions Cannot Agree on Statehood Bill Disposal.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Efforts to harmonize the differences over the statehood bill continued fruitlessly in the senate today. These seemed to be no disposition on the part of the friends of the prosoition for two states to be made of four territories to accept a compromise permitting Oklahoma and Indian territory to come in at the present session and compelling the other territories to wait.

When this was proposed today it was insisted that the house would not agree to such an arrangement.

While the appointment of conferees was prevented by Senator Morgan, several senators who oppose the house bill were ready to agree to these appointments but evinced opposition to the adoption of a conference report which proposes to bring into the statehood the territories of New Mexico and Arizona jointly.

A disposition to debate at length the adoption of such a report would be fatal to the passage of any statehood measure this session.

ADDS TO THE HOUSE BILL

Senate Gives More for Rural Purpose Than Representatives.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The naval appropriation bill as agreed upon by the senate today carries $100,336,879, an increase of $422,520 over the house bill. For increasing the number of petty officers and men of the marine corps $305,000 is added. The limit of cost of each of the colliers and scout cruisers authorized by the last naval appropriation bill are increased to $1,450,000 and $2,000,000 respectively. The limit of cost of the sailing training vessels authorized by the act of March 3, 1903, is increased to $410,000 each.

A provision was inserted authorizing the secretary of the nay yto bring suit for the purpose of obtaining judicial determination of the validity of United States patents covering a process for treating armor plate known as the Harvey process.

GOES AFTER ARMOR TRUST

Vandiver, of Missouri, Wants to Know Why No Action Is Taken.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Representative Wandiver, of Missouri, introduced the following resolution in the house:

"Resolved, That the attorney general inform the house at his earliest convenience, whether or not any proceedings have been instituted, either civil or criminal, against the armor plate trust, and if not, why not, and further,

"Resolved, That the attorney general also inform the house what steps have been taken by him to determine whether or not the said armor plate trust should be prosecuted for violation of the United States anti-trust law of July 2, 1890, or other United States statutes against trusts and combines in restraint of trade."

The resolution was referred to the judiciary committee.

GORMAN VOICES BELIEFS

Says He Wants to Go on Record Opposing Government Ownership.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The senate yesterday considered at some length the bill providing a civil government for the Panama canal zone. The question of the government's ownership of the Panama railroad and its relation to the general question of government ownership of railroads was debated freely.

Mr. Gorman expressed the opinion that the general subject would soon come before congress, and said that he was anxious now to place himself on record as opposed to that policy. Consideration of the bill was not completed when the senate adjourned for want of a quorum.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

Diseases Without Names

Free Trial Package of a Remarkable Health Builder Sent Free to All Who Write—They Cure All Those Distressing Ailments That Precede an Attack of Some Definite Disease.

No Matter How Despondent You May be or How Useless Drugs Seem to be Write at Once and Try This Marvelous Remedy That Costs You Nothing.

Any departure from a normal state of health is a condition of disease. There is no definite name for it but there is a remedy that exerts the most wonderful influence in righting the disorders that constitute ill health. Rheumatism, sciatica and all blood diseases are invariably preceded by constitutional disturbance of the nervous system. The same is true of catarrh, kidney and bladder trouble, liver complaints and all form of female weakness, and the diseases and weaknesses of men, such as brain fag from overwork and early indiscretions, or what is more commonly known as weak men.

No one ever died of Bright's disease or heart failure without preliminary suffering. And all conditions of disease give forth certain warnings which may or may not be heeded by the sufferer. As a rule, however, the patient resorts to specifics and loses valuable time. A constitutional remedy such as the Interstate Remedy Co. give, is required to restore the nervous system to strength and provide the blood with nourishing elements that will keep the flesh and muscles solid and the vitals in good working order.

Send to the Interstate Remedy Co., 349 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and they will mail you a trial treatment free of charge. This remedy is so perfectly and accurately adjusted to the needs of the body, and produces such a marvelously rapid improvement in the vital action of the various organs that it has justly earned the commendation of the afflicted.

The Interstate Remedy Co. will also send you their book, setting forth in a very convincing manner just why they have been so successful n treating all forms of chronic diseases. Our system of treating these various ailments in both men and women will be thoroughly explained to you.

The doctors who are connected with this institution are all skilled specialists in the various diseases which we treat, and it seems to us that anyone who is ailing should accept the offer which we make, which is an honest and liberal one. It will cost you nothing whatever to try our treatment and be convinced yourself that it will do all we claim for it.

WANT A LEVEL CANAL

Engineering Commission Makes First Report.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Construction of the isthmian canal at sea level is the recommendation made by the engineering committee of the isthmian canal commission, in a report laid before that body. The committee is composed of Commissioners Burr, Parsons and Davis, and their recommendations are the first definite engineering plans suggested for the work. The report declares that American steam shovels have accomplished so much work in shorter time and at lower cost than expected that the construction will occupy only from ten to twelve years. The principal recommendations are thus summed in the following resolution:

"This committee approves and recommends for adoption by the commission a plan for a sea level canal, with a bottom width of 150 feet and a minimum depth of water of thirty-five feet and with twin tidal locks at Miraflores, whose usable dimensions shall be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide, at a total estimated cost of $230,500,000. Such estimate includes an allowance for administration, engineering, sanitation and contingencies, amounting to $38,450,000, but without allowance for interest during construction, expense of zone government and collateral costs, and water supply, sewers or paving of Panama or Colon, which last items are to be repaid by the inhabitants of these cities."

These recommendations are the conclusion of a report to the commission prepared in the canal zone under date of Feb. 14, last, and based on complete engineering reports on all of the problems involved.

The committee decided that under no circumstances should the surface of the canal be more than sixty feet above the sea, and estimates that at this level the cost would be $178,013,406.

SENATE BOOSTS TOTAL

Adds $10,000,000 to River and Harbor Measure of House.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The river and harbor bill was under consideration at two meetings of the senate committee on commerce today. The committee is considering the senate amendments to the house bill and thus far nearly all of those proposed have been adopted. This will mean an increase of more than ten millions over the total of the bill as passed by the house.

GERMS CARRIED A MONTH

Dr. Darlington Thinks Paper Money Should Be Retired Soon.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Paper money will carry disease germs for one month; metal money will carry such germs only 24 hours, according to the conclusion of Dr. Thomas Darlington, president of the New York city board of health, who has been experimenting with bacteria on money and who presented the result to the house committee on banking and currency. The germs of only two diseases have been experimented with—consumption and diphtheria—and both of these may be communicated from one person to another on money.

Dr. Darlington presented the conclusion of the advisory committee of the New York city board of health that "it is desirable in the interest of public health that soiled bills be withdrawn from circulation as soon as practicable."

The hearing was before a special committee, which has under consideration several "clean money" bills.

No action was taken.

MORMON AMENDMENT.

Senator Dubois Wants Constitution to Bar Polygamy.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Senator Dubois introduced in the senate today a joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy and polygamous cohabitation.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Washington, Feb. 21.—The senate today passed the military academy appropriation bill and began consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The bill for the government of the isthmian canal zone also came up, and an agreement was reached to meet an hour earlier tomorrow in order to advance it. In response to a question, Mr. Elkins, chairman of the committee on interstate commerce, expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to secure railroad rate legislation during the present session of congress. Ex-Senator Higgins finished his preliminary statement in opening the defense for Judge Swayne, and one witness was examined. Mr. Hale presented an order for a vote on the case at 4 p. m. on Saturday, and asked that it go over until tomorrow. Memorial resolutions for the death of Representative Otis were adopted.

House—The house today passed the Philippine tariff bill practically as it came from committee and with little discussion. The river and harbor appropriation bill was taken up, but it was soon laid aside, and several measures passed, the most important of which authorizes the secretary of war to return to several states union and confederate battle flags.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Senate.—The senate today considered the bill providing a civil government for the Panama canal zone. The question of the government's ownership of railroads generally was debated freely. A number of witnesses were examined in the Swayne impeachment case. Washington's farewell address was read. The bill providing for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the seventh judicial district and rearranging the federal court districts of Illinois was passed.

House.—After a brief but spirited debate the house today sent back to conference the army appropriation bill. All senate amendments again were disagreed to with the single exception of the appropriating $95,000 for continuing the cable from Valdes to Seward, Alaska. There was renewed discussion over the Miles feature of the bill. The rest of the session was devoted to discussing the river and harbor bill, which was not completed.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Senate.—The senate today passed the bill providing a form of government for the Panama canal zone after accepting an amendment authorizing the purchase rather than the condemnation of the remaining stock of the Panama Railroad company. At 1 o'clock the Swayne impeachment trial was resumed, continuing until adjournment, with an intermission of two hours. The taking of testimony was completed at 9:20 p. m., and Mr. Olmstead began the argument for the prosecution, concluding at 10:15, when the senate adjourned.

House—The house passed the river and harbor appropriation bill, carrying an appropriation of $17,234,657. An amendment to strike out the provision providing for the transfer of a government dredge from Boston to Lake Michigan was defeated, 23 to 112. The military academy bill was sent to conference after the senate amendments to appoint Senator Joseph Hawley and General Peter J. Osterhaus brigadier generals on the retired list had been agreed to. Resolutions were adopted calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to whether any Indian appropriations or funds had been expended for the support of sectarian Indian schools, and requesting copies of the original Foster oil lease in the Osage reservation.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Senate.—The time of the senate was divided between the Swayne impeachment trial and the motion of Senate Beveridge to appoint conferees on the joint statehood bill. In the Swayne case Messrs. Perkins, Clayton and Powers made arguments for the prosecution, and Mr. Higgins responded in Judge Swayne's behalf, leaving Mr. Thurston still to speak for Judge Swayne and Messrs. De Armond and Palmer for the house. Senator Morgan antagonized the motion to appoint conferees on the statehood bill and held the floor in opposition when the senate adjourned for the day.

House.—A large part of the session of the house was devoted to the sundry civil appropriation bill. The appropriation of $130,000 for rental of the old New York custom house was stricken out, 93 to 77, after an excited debate, and the measure was still under discussion at adjournment. Mr. Hull presented a further conference report on the army appropriation bill, which was ordered printed. The senate amendments to the Panama canal government bill were agreed to, and the bill sent to conference. Mr. Mann, of Illinois, introduced a railroad rate bill and one to enforce the common law responsibilites of common carriers, and Mr. Hinshaw, of Nebraska, a resolution for printing 1,000 additional copies of the "Jefferson Bible." A bill was passed making the holder of five shares of stock in national banks with $25,000 capital eligible as a director. Joint resoutions were passed authorizing a change in the name of the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States to the Army and Navy Union of the United States of America, and providing for medals of honor to Union soldiers who, in 1863, after the expiration of their terms of service, volunteered for temporary service in Maryland and Pennsylvania and who received no pay. Sunday was designated for the delivery of eulogies on the late Representative Norton P. Otis, of New York.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Senate.—The senate sent to conference the statehood and Panama canal government bills, and then proceeded with the Swayne trial, in which the concluding arguments were made by Mr.

THIS MAN'S MYSTERIOUS POWER HEALS WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL

DEFEATS DEADLY DISEASES

Cures Hundreds by New and Marvelous Method of Treatment.

MAKES THE LAME WALK AND THE DEAF HEAR

And Performs Other Seeming Miracles That Pass Understanding—No Disease He May Not Cure.

HAS HE SUPERNATURAL GIFTS?

Discards Useless Drugs and Medicines, Yet Heals Hopeless Invalids Pronounced Incurable by Physicians.

Offers Services and Home Treatment Free of Charge to Rich and Poor Alike—Believes It His Duty to God and Man to Labor for the Sick and Afflicted Who Stand in Need.

New York, Feb. 28.—(Special Correspondence.)—The mysterious healing power of Professor William Wallace Hadley, of this city, which enables him to cure hopeless invalids when doctors, drugs and all other means have failed, has aroused widespread wonder and comment in all circles, physicians and scientists being as much in the dark for an explanation as those outside the medical profession.

Various attempts to discover this man's secret have failed, since he has refused to disclose the source of his most marvelous control over disease and his strange power to stay the clutch of death. Yet the proven facts and evidence show that in hundreds of instances when patients have been pronounced hopelessly incurable and given up to death by doctors, Professor Hadley has restored them to health so easily and quickly that it borders closely upon the miraculous or divine. These cures are the more strange and startling since it is known that he has discarded the useless drugs usually prescribed by physicians and accomplishes these marvels by a new and wonderful method of treatment unlike any heretofore known to science. Indeed, one woman goes so far as to state that Professor Hadley made her heart beat again in her body when she was prepared for the grave, and for him performed dozens of other seeming miracles of healing in the face of death. He claims that there is no disease he may not cure, and there is every reason to believe that this claim, startling as it is, is no more than the literal truth, since the records show that he has cured cancer, consumption, paralysis, deafness and other diseases supposed to be incurable, with the same ease and certainty that he cured stomach and kidney troubles, rheumatism, catarrh and the more common ailments that human flesh is heir to.

Powerful and peculiar as is Professor Hadley's ability, an almost equally remarkable thing about this man is the fact that he gives his treatment free of charge to rich and poor alike, devoting himself to the relief of afflicted humanity independent of fees or reward. He is quoted as saying that he looks upon this power he possesses as a divine gift, and that he holds it is his duty as a Christian to help all who stand in need, without attempting to extort money for his services.

During a recent interview with Professor Hadley the eminent scientist firmly but courteously declined to discuss the secret of the power that he holds, but finally was induced to speak of some of the almost miraculous cures he has made. Speaking of the case of Joseph R. Stewart, of Camden, N. J., one of his recent patients, Professor Hadley said: "Mr. Stewart had been told by various physicians that he had cancer of the stomach, complicated with kidney disease and bowel trouble, that his case was incurable and beyond the reach of medicine, and that he must make the most of what little life was left to him before death claimed him. He suffered most terrible agonies and was on the verge of the grave when applied to me as a last resort. Notwithstanding what the doctors had said, I accepted the case, put him under my treatment and cured him. Today he is worth a good many dead men, and in a recent letter to me speaks of his cure as a 'miracle.' Then there was the case of Mrs. M. Worthington, of Egg Harbor, N. J. For twenty-five years she had been a hopeless invalid from complicated female troubles, many long months bedridden in hospitals, and pronounced hopelessly incurable and given up to die by all her physicians. But she put her faith in me, threw away her old medicines and is today the picture and reality of perfect health. I took up the case of Mr. E. C. Bass, of El Campo, Tex., after the doctors had given him up to death and could do nothing to revive him. Brought to this condition by the combined attack of kidney and liver diseases, dropsy and articular rheumatism, he suffered the torments of the damned and was almost insane with pain. Doctors and their medicines failed utterly. But I did not fail. I cured him. I restored him to life and health without his even knowing just how it was done. Then recently I received this letter from Mrs. E. C. McManus, of Ellison, Ala., which will give you an idea of how my patients regard my power to cure. The writer copied Mrs. McManus' letter, which, word for word, is as follows: "At last I am free from pain and disease; at last my health is restored and to me it seems little short of a miracle that you could absolutely cure any one as sick as I was. When you made me well again you cured catarrh of the stomach and bowels, liver and kidney diseases, female trouble and piles. All these you cured as I am the living witness. I am so thankful to you for all you have done for me, for all you saved me from. I would have died without your treatment. May God bless you and your good work." And one from C. S. Harrell, of Cato, Ark., reads: "You seem to know just what the trouble is and just how to cure it. Hereafter I am through with quack doctors and their useless drugs, for they are not worth a pinch of salt compared with your treatment. I was sick so long with liver and kidney disease and stomach trouble that all the blood seemed gone from my body, and I looked like a corpse ready for burial. I was so weak and suffered so much and so constantly that I could not work on my farm as I needed to. Now I am feeling wonderfully different. You have driven the disease out of my body as you promised, and I assure you that I am most thankful for it. I feel that you saved my life."

"Cases come to me from all over the country," continued the Professor, "that have baffled some of the best physicians and specialists, where one doctor has said the trouble was one thing and the next something else, until the patients were at a loss to know what disease they really were suffering from. Is it any wonder that sufferers fail to get well when they are not positively treated for the wrong disease, but also given useless medicines on the hit-or-miss plan? But I am able to make a correct and careful diagnosis of each case that comes to me and, seeing the cause, apply the power to cure."

"But how about those who cannot afford to come to New York to have you treat them?"

"It does not make the slightest difference. I cure them in their own homes just as easily and just as surely as if I went to them or they came to me. Distance cannot weaken the healing power I have. All that any one who is ill in any way, from any cause has to do, is to write me a letter, addressed to Wm. Wallace Hadley, M. D., office 370 J, 708 Madison Ave., New York, telling me the disease they suffer from most, or their principal symptoms, age and sex, and I will give them a course of home treatment absolutely free of charge."

"Do you really mean that any one who is sick can write you to be cured, without paying you any money?"

"Yes, I mean just that. I believe that as a Christian it is my duty to God and man to help all who are in need. When I have been given the power to cure, I do not believe that I have the right to make any one waste his money on useless drugs when I can heal him without them. It is not alone the needless expense, but medicines and the surgeon's knife often do more harm than good, as even the medical profession will confess if they speak the truth. We all owe a duty to our fellow men we must all serve in one way or another. Where a rich man gives money, I give health. I am not a millionaire, but I am able to afford to do my share toward relieving the sufferings of mankind. And I am happy to give freely of my services wherever they are needed. And I am especially anxious to cure any poor mortal who has been told that his or her case is incurable, that there is no hope left on earth. Or any one who has grown weary spending money on drugs and doctors in a vain search for health. If they will write to me and accept my offer there is not only hope, but an almost absolute certainty that they need be sick no longer. And it is a blessing that my power makes a letter to me do just as much good as a personal visit."

VLADIMIR'S HEALTH POOR

Sentence of Death Is Suspended Temporarily.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—The utter impotency of the police in the face of the terrorist organization is shown by the increasing boldness of the latter all over St. Petersburg. Even on the steps of public buildings simple notices of Grand Duke Sergious' death were found. They read:

"The sentence of death passed upon Sergius Alexandrovitch was executed February 17. (Signed.)
"The Fighting Organization of the Social Democratic Party."

Moreover, the notices were neatly printed, a thing unknown in the days of the late Interior Minister von Plehve, when similar notices were always run off on copying machines. The secret police

GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR.

then were too close on the heels of the terrorists to permit of the use of a printing press.

The Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, whose husband, the Grand Duke Vladimir, is high on the list of those condemned to death, is trying to shield his life with her own. Since Red Sunday the grand duke has not only been showered with threats and warnings, but has twice received from abroad formal letters signed by different groups informing him of his sentence to death and of the assignment of men to execute it.

At the same time the Grand Duchess Marie, like the Grand Duchess Elizabeth in the case of the Grand Duke Sergius, was notified that her life and her son's life would be spared and she was appealed to not to go abroad in her husband's company. The letters naturally terrorized the family and household of the grand duke who has aged greatly during the last few weeks under the strain of what he insists is the unjust criticism which placed the responsibility for the bloodshed of January 22 wholly upon his shoulders.

Although the grand duke's health had been failing for over a year he is now almost a complete wreck.

For a time the entreaties of his family and the warnings of the police sufficed to keep him within the walls of the palace but since the funeral of Grand Duke Sergius Grand Duke Vladimir has shaken off restraint, declaring that he refuses to show cowardice, and not only drives out in a closed carriage but on Sunday walked for a short time up and down the quay in front of the Winter palace. At his side, however, on each occasion was the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna. The grand duke tries to elude her but she insists upon being immediately apprised if he is going out, donning wraps and accompanying him.

Today Grand Duke Vladimir received a letter from one group which had previously warned him, saying his sentence was temporarily suspended, which is attributed either to a more correct appraisment of his share in the events of January 22 or to a general decision of the terrorists to give the autocracy a breathing spell and await the result of the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius. The latter coincides with the views of those acquainted with the methods of the terrorists who point out that a succession of assassinations would defeat their object by compelling the emperor in the interest of the safety of the imperial family to thrust aside all questions of concessions and to sanction the most drastic measures of repression.

PEASANTS RIPE TO REBEL

Present Gravest Danger Since First Strikes Commenced.

Warsaw, Feb. 28.—According to reliable information reaching Warsaw, the Poland peasant revolt, in view of the fact that the peasants number 7,000,000 out of a total population of 10,000,000 will, if it spreads, result in disorder far greater than anything that has arisen during the present agitation. The peasants hitherto have not figured to any great extent in this agitation, which is confined to the 2,000,000 of workmen in the cities and towns. The Socialists recently sent emissaries into the country districts for the purpose of stirring up the villages. According to reports they met with speedy success. As 75 per cent of the peasants are unable to read they are easily led away by Socialist oratory.

May Invoke Martial Law.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—How greatly the prosecution of the war is embarrassed by the internal situation is made manifest by the exceptional measures inaugurated to break the railroad strike on lines vital for the transportation of provisions, troops and munitions. The demands of the men in the matter of wages have been granted on government roads and the same point has been conceded in the case of employes of government arsenals and arms and munitions factories. In addition a statute has been found under which striking railroad employes in times of war are subject to arrest and punishment by martial law, and Prince Hilkoff, minister of railroads and communications, has formally notified all railroad strikers of the penalty under this law if they interfere with military trains.

OPEN WAR IN CAUCASUS

Strikers Go Out Again in St. Petersburg After a Fight Among Themselves.

Warsaw, Feb. 24.—A policeman was shot and killed by a student in a disturbance at the Vienna railroad station today. The police attempted to disperse great crowds which had gathered there and arrested a student. A mob tried to rescue him and a policeman drew his sword, whereupon a student killed him and disappeared in the crowd.

Cossacks and infantry are guarding the telegraph lines of the Warsaw-St. Petersburg railroad, fearing that the strikers will cut off communication between the two cities. The mails from Warsaw to Lodz, a distance of sixty miles, have to be delivered in carts. Railroad strikers of Lodz who are coming here to attend a conference with the strikers of Warsaw are obliged to travel by road.

The police of this city threaten to strike for higher pay. They constitute an independent force paid by the city and at present receive $6 per month and their uniforms. The police subsist chiefly on money obtained from other sources. They will present formal demands for an increase of pay to the chief of police tomorrow.

The operating departments of the Warsaw division of the St. Petersburg railway have struck, but train service is maintained with the aid of the army railway corps. The strike on the Vienna & Vistula railroad continues.

The militia occupy the gas works, the employes of which threaten to strike tonight.

Strikers Out Again.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—The strike has broken out afresh at the Putiloff Iron Works. All the men walked out today. The minority at first objected to a renewal of the strike, whereupon a conflict occurred between the two factions which required a strong force of police to quell. Troops have again been requisitioned to guard the Putiloff strike zone.

Court Martial Is Ordered.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—Grand Duke Vladimir, commander of the military district of St. Petersburg, has issued an order of the day ordering the trial by court-martial of Captain Davidoff, of the Seventeenth battery of the First regiment of horse artillery of the guards and three other officers and three men of the First battery of the guards artillery brigade in connection with the firing in the direction of the Emperor Nicholas of a charge of grape shot at the ceremony of blessing the Neva on January 19.

The Grand Duchess Elizabeth has been appointed commander of the First Kieff Grenadiers in succession to the late Grand Duke Sergius.

Open Revolt in Caucasus.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—The latest private reports from the Caucasus say trouble has broken out at Balakhany near Baku. The military force of the whole region is declared to be inadequate to supress the disorder and a spreading of the racial contest is generally anticipated. Poti cannot be reached by telegraph.

Thousands of Armenians are said to be leaving Baku and Batoum. The Armenians and Mussulmans are practically in a state of open war.

Gorky to Be Released.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—It is reported that Maxim Gorky, the Russian author and leader of the reform party, who was imprisoned in connection with the rioting in St. Peterburg, will be released today on $2,500 bail.

Was With Father Gopon.

Paris, Feb. 24.—The Petit Parisian's St. Petersburg correspondent has interviewed a man who was with Father Gopon during his adventurous flight from St. Petersburg to Switzerland. The two men, disguised as peasants, traveled by sledge from St. Petersburg to Cronstadt and Viborg. At the latter place they changed their disguises to that of a gentleman and his servant, and followed the coast line to Kelsingfors in a sailing sledge. Afterward they crossed the country and reached Abo, where they embarked on board a British steamer for Stockholm and thence reached Geneva by way of Paris.

Thirty Killed or Wounded.

Baku, Feb. 24.—At Romany, yesterday, strikers attacked two factories, and as a result thirty persons were killed or wounded.

In Baku many terrible murders have been committed. Manager Adamoff, of the naphtha refining works, with his wife and children, was burned to death. A legal official named Tatasoff, and a bazaar owner name Lalajeff, and the latter's family have been murdered.

Three Authors Arrested.

Moscow, Feb. 24.—The police last night arrested Leonide Andreff, a well known author of the Gorky school, and two other less known writers. No statement of the reasons for the arrests is obtainable. The police refuse to say whether it is in connection with the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius or for complicity with Gorky and other liberals at St. Petersburg in connection with alleged liberal conspiracies.

Andreff, who is known as "Little Gorky," has recently attracted much attention by a powerful sketch entitled "The Red Laugh," which is appearing in a magazine, and which resembles, not only in name, but also in vigor and vividness, Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of Courage." The sketch was written under the inspiration of the tragedy of January 22, first depicting the ghastly merriment of pools of blood in Manchuria at finding themselves repeated in the streets of Russian cities. One critic characterized the sketch as "A Verestchagin in prose."

WILL CONTINUE TO KILL

Until Officials Who Have Met Death Equal Those Slain in January Disturbances.

Warsaw, Feb. 27.—Murderous attacks occurred today on solitary policemen or small patrols in the streets of Warsaw, causing the gravest anxiety to the authorities who are at a loss to know how to protect the policemen.

The force of police which is entirely inadequate consists of only 1,000 men to a population of 800,000, of whom at least 4,000 are known to be roughs and criminals of the most desperate class.

Reports are current today that the murders will be continued until the number of policemen killed equals the total number of persons killed in the January disturbances.

The streets are now infested with beggars and the main thoroughfares are scarcely safe for pedestrians after nightfall. Several holdups were reported yesterday.

Nine-Hour Day Granted.

Minsk, Feb. 25.—The manager of the Liban-Romny railway says that Emperor Nicholas has ordered the establishment of a nine hour day in all railway stations and worshops, and that the employes will be allowed to elect representatives to report on their grievances. An increase of pay is also promised. The statement created great satisfaction, and work on the line has been resumed.

Strike Is Still On.

Warsaw, Feb. 25.—Contrary to expectations, the Vienna railway strike has not ended. The engineers and firemen and the mechanics employed in the machine shops at Warsaw and Zborow, are dissatisfied with the terms offered, and refuse to accept them. A crowd of strikers today prevented a resumption of the train service which had been arranged to commence at noon.

TRAFFIC AT STANDSTILL

Streets Filled With Victims of Private Vengeance.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25.—The reports today both from Poland and the Caucasus are very disquieting. Owing to lack of direct telegraphic communication with many places in the Caucasus verification of the countless rumors afloat is impossible, but it is positively known that almost a reign of terror exists in the territory between the Caspian and Black seas.

Private vengeances have glutted the streets of Baku, Batoum and Tiflis with dead Armenians and Mussulmen. The reports, however, of the capture of Russian garrisons and of the firing of the Black sea fleet on Poti, are not confirmed.

In Poland the strike situation is once more assuming a critical stage and it is feared the authorities may again be forced to adopt violent measures. The railroad strike situation in southern Russia is also more menacing.

Traffic on half a dozen roads has been stopped, causing still further difficulties in the transportation of grain and coal and bringing business to a standstill. Over 15,000 carloads of grain await movement in the Volga district, and several hundred tons of coal for the iron and steel manufacturers cannot be budged from the Donetskiy collieries. Added to this is the dangerous agrarian movement among the peasants of some of the southern provinces as a result of the circulation of the report that the emperor, March 4, will issue a manifesto providing for a general division of lands, which has been the dream of the peasants ever since their emancipation.

Here in St. Petersburg the workmen are in a constant state of agitation. The employers are unable to deal with the men who walk out and resume work on alternate days.

There are now over 40,000 men idle and walking the streets.

Czar Still Wavering.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.—The question of convoking the zemsky sobor is apparently not yet settled. Some of the emperor's advisers are urging the idea that to summon the land parliament at this time would be fatal to the autocracy, but that as a parliamentary step towards a representative assembly it might be well to invite representatives of the people to sit in the council of the empire, a purely consultative assembly with existing conservative elements as a balance wheel.

Christians and Jews Strike.

Theodosia (Kaffa), Crimea, Feb. 27.—The recent disturbances here have been greatly exaggerated. One Jew died as the result of street fighting growing out of anti-government demonstrations on the part of Jewish strikers. The latter paraded the streets, forcing a stoppage of work and shouting "Down with the czar," "Give us equality." A rope had been placed around the statue of Alexander II with the object of overturning it when the police dispersed the crowd. Some unimportant conflicts occurred between Christians and Jews, the former declaring that there were still people in Russia who would defend the czar.

Gorky Is Banished to Riga.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—Maxim Gorky, who was released from the fortress yesterday on $2,500 bail,was banished late last night to Riga after he had been informed of the decision of Governor General Trepoff that he could not reside in St. Petersburg. According to the official's statement Gorky himself preferred a request that he be allowed to reside at Riga and thereupon General Trepoff acceded and the author was conveyed to the railroad station. In the meantime Madame Gorky had been informed of the author's release and went to the railroad station to bid him farewell. Madame Gorky and her son will join Gorky in Riga immediately.

Revision Is Decided On.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—Count Alexis Ignatieff, a member of the council of the empire, has been appointed president of the special conference for the revision of the exceptional laws designed for safeguarding public order. The committee of ministers has come to the conclusion that the Jewish restrictive laws, the method of dealing with political agitators and similar special measures do not effect the desired results. Therefore with the approval of the emperor a revision has been decided upon.

ARMIES IN BATTLE.

Mortars From Port Arthur Shell Mukden.

New Chwang, Feb. 27.—via Tien Tsin, 6 p. m.—According to a person who has just returned here from the front the Japanese are shelling Mukden with eleven-inch mortars.

The bombardment which was recently commenced is further reported to have

LOSE 70 PER CENT.

Madyadani, Manchuria, Feb. 27.—After fighting of the most desperate nature the Russians remained yesterday evening in possession of Che and Da Passes, against which the Japanese had been flinging themselves madly from noon until dark. The Russians, who were greatly outnumbered, sustained repeated attacks, some units losing as high as 70 per cent in killed or wounded in hand-to-hand fighting with the bayonet.

caused great damage far behind the Russian lines.

Alvices from Chinese sources say that a general engagement is in progress all along the line.

The heaviest fighting is reported to be occurring on the Japanese right and General Kuroki is said to be sweeping far north and threatening to crumple the Russians back of the railroad.

A special force is reported to be moving from the south and east with the intention of cutting off the Russians' communication by railroad with Vladivostok.

Will Build Her Own Ships.

Tokio, Feb. 27.—The statement cabled to the United States from London, that Japan has ordered four battleships in England, is correct. It is probable, unless circumstances dictate otherwise, that Japan in future will construct all her vessels at home. She has equipped extensive yards, shops and gun and armor foundries and there is a strong and growing sentiment in the navy and among the people generally in favor of home construction exclusively. The yards are already engaged in an extensive building program, which includes two large armored vessels.

Japs Are Cannonading.

St. ePtersburg, Feb. 27.—General Kuropatkin in a despatch dated February 26, announces that the Japanese have commenced cannonading in the direction of Gauto and Wanfun passes.

ICE GORGE IS BREAKING

Serious Danger Threatens the Shipping at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 28.—The ice gorge which, five miles below the city, has held back most of the ice between there and the local harbor, began to move today. In consequence the long delayed break up will be looked for hourly. Fronting the city the ice still held, but rivermen anticipated an early ending of their anxiety. News from up-river points indicates a rise, which with the milder weather is expected to clear the river of the ice that has been gorged and frozen for more than two months, causing conditions the most serious in many years.

RUSSIANS SHELL A CITY

Collisions Between Scouting Parties Along the Shakhe River Continue—A Russian Raid.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—A second day has passed without dispatches having been given out from General Kuropatkin, which is interpreted to support the rumors that great events are in progress in Manchuria. The war office, however, steadfastly maintains that there is no important news, and that there have been no developments since the last dispatches made public, in which the commander-in-chief reported all quiet, with the exception of minor operations towards the eastward.

The Associated Press dispatch from Mukden yesterday, made no mention of a battle and retirement of the Russians.

Russians Shelling Lapatal.

Tokio, Feb. 24.—Manchurian reports to the army department say that the shelling of points in the vicinity of the Shakhe river and collisions between scouting parties of both armies, continued on February 22 and 23. Commencing at 1 o'clock on February 23, a Russian battery of heavy guns, posted on Litajentun, began shelling Lapatai and its vicinity.

Russians Blow Up Bridge.

Mukden, Feb. 24.—A daring Russian raiding party, under the command of Col. Slensmidt, completely destroyed with explosives the bridge south of Haicheng, about ten miles east of New Chwang, Feb. 21, blowing up 70 feet of it.

Japanese Fraud Inquiry.

Tokio, Feb. 24.—The diet has been investigating alleged frauds in connection with contracts signed in May last for the construction of barracks to be used as a depot for the Seventh division of Hokkaido. In an address to the throne Chief Quartermaster Tomatsu takes the responsibility for the contracts, although his predecessor awarded them privately and without tenders.

The Russian prisoners in Japan number 44,400, of which 616 are officers.

Weather Is Cold.

Tokio, Feb. 27.—The only announcement made today from the headquarters of the Japanese armies in Manchuria was a brief statement to the effect that the Russians continued a bombardment Saturday and Sunday, that the weather is very cold and that it is snowing.

THEY LIKE HIS ADDRESS

Negro Ministers Are Called on to Heed the President's Words.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—The Baptist Ministers' alliance of Chicago, (colored) has adopted an appeal to the negro Baptist ministers of the United States, commending the address of President Roosevelt to the Republican Club of New York and saying:

"We accept, as meant for negro ministers more than for any others, the President's call upon the Christian church to do its full duty in pushing forward the cause of political and civil brotherliness among all the men of this country of diversified nationality. Let us consecrate ourselves anew to the development of our people into a more sturdy Christian character. We must condemn and discountenance the negro criminal. We must cry out against the political shyster, or any other shyster, who would have the race exalt him to position of honor only that he might in turn, by his looseness of life and his lack of moral character, pull the race down.

"We must not only seek to have men live in the far away heaven beyond the grave, but also have them seek to exhibit the principles of the kingdom of God by their lives here on the earth and among the sons of men."

REVISION OF CATECHISM

Almost Ready to Report to the M.E Board of Bishops.

Cincinnati, Feb. 28.—The catechism commission of the Methodist Episcopal church and Methodist Episcopal Church South, which has been at work here several days, on a common digest of the junior and senior catechism, has brought the matter into such shape that a report may be submitted to the spring meeting of the boards of bishops of both churches. The work is largely that of re-statement as there were few, no doctrinal differences to settle. The revision was undertaken in order that in both catechisms the language used might be better adapted to the minds of both primary and advanced Sunday school pupils.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Feb. 25.—Bradstreet's says: With the exception of a few lake and seaboard ports, which show effect of past bad weather, distributive trade at most leading markets assumes a favorable aspect. This is due to the spread of milder weather conditions and the increase in the number of country buyers. Especially active lines are dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, rubber goods, hats, hardware and groceries. Jobbers' stocks are generally reported light and the feeling grows that spring trade will be heavy as soon as seasonable weather definitely sets in.

Relatively the best reports as to trade come from the central valleys and the south. The general tendency of reports as to the winter wheat crop is that the heavy snow covering has helped the crop. Heavy rains on the Pacific coast have made for good crop prospects, and especially in California.

Woolen goods are selling fairly well, though recent advances are said to have checked the business in some lines. Wool is slow of sale and easier in price for low grades. Paper is strong and selling well, and paper stock sells readily at high prices.

Among the industries iron and steel still show relatively the most active demand, and the largest turnover. Pig iron has sold better at all markets, rails also have been bought more freely, and locomotives, cars and track supplies have been taken more largely. The market seems to be turning more in sellers' favor and second and third quarters' requirements are being anticipated.

Milder weather has helped coal shipments and bituminous grades have softened on better supply.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending February 25, number 220 against 243 last week, 200 in the like week in 1904; 185 in 1903, 204 in 1902 and 177 in 1901. In Canada failures for the week number 27, which compares with 17 last week, 15 in the same week last year and 27 in 1903.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Feb. 28.—Close.—The rude jolt, which wheat received yesterday, was repeated today. The pits are shrouded in mystery. Neither the bulls nor bears know "where they are at." Both are like groping men in an eternal darkness. The pits are apparently facing a crisis and the question, "Has a private settlement been effected among the big interests?" is on every one's lips. First hand evidences point to "yes" and later thoughts say "no," so there you are.

The selling came from the more prominent houses as did that of yesterday. Stop losses orders were increased as the world's available supply, telegraphed by Bradstreet's, was announced. This bulletin showed an increase, but the big houses disputed this and issued statement that the corrected summary would show a decrease. Long wheat continued to pour into the market all day. Confidence was generally shaken on the buying side. Offerings bore the aspect as coming out under some pressure. The exports were reported at only 11,000 bushels. Cables at the close showed a decline of 3c. Estimates at Chicago were nine cars. Final figures in Toledo showed the maximum decline to have been made in cash, February and May and registered 2c. July's greatest decline was 1¾c, but final figures showed the loss to be 1⅝c. Broomhall's foreign crop sumary was bearish.

Initial prices in the fine grain were off ¼c for cash and February and ⅝c for May. July led the first break with a net decline of ½c.

Generally the market was demoralized. Wall street traders who were heavy liquidators in yesterday's market, again invaded the pits. Prices began to decline immediately and by the end of the first hour had cash and February begging a trade at $1.14, representing a decline of ½c. May felt the force of the contest and showed a net loss of ¾c. July steadied at the initial loss.

Support was conspicuous, during the first hour, by its absence. There were no manifestations of improvement. The news of sensational increases in both the northwestern and southwestern receipts showed that the reserves in farmers' hands had probably, at least in a small way, started towards market. There was on occasional inquiry from the milling element for milling grades, but each inquiry was met with a multitude of offerings which finally drove that trade back to its hiding place. Little hope for the bulls was held out by the cables. Liverpool was bearish, the first prices showing declines of ¼c or better. Some buying by shorts of small caliber was in evidence.

Primary wheat receipts were 595,000 bushels, against 369,000 a week ago and 713,000 a year ago; shipments were 323,000 bushels, against 313,000 and 397,000.

The enthusiasm in corn, which was so marked yesterday, was killed at the opening today. The bulls were met by disappointing cables from Liverpool and a bunch of selling orders at well distributed points, which were credited to the Wall street cliques. The hour revealed that selling was extended generally to the larger commission houses, and some long interests. Receipts were larger, though the amounts reaching grade requirements were small. The market registered, during the first hour, declines of ⅝c in the May and July. Cash and February were neglected, which with the July hovered over yesterday's level.

While the closing of corn was irregular with cash and February holding up to yesterday's level, there were losses sustained in the futures, approaching ½c in May, ⅝c in July, and ¼c in September. Bradstreet's available supply fixed the figures at a decrease of 323,000 bushels. The selling was large and was conducted by Kneeland, Knight, Donnelly, McReynolds, Valentine and Pringle in Chicago. Following the wave of liquidation the market became quiet and no buying of consequence developed. What was done was in the shorts' account. Exports were reported at 737,000 bushels. Chicago estimates were placed at 243 cars.

Primary corn receipts were 975,000 bu., against 644,000 last week and 711,000 a year ago; shipments were 518,000 bu., against 408,000 and 354,000.

Oats generally ruled steady. Opening prices were unchanged and demained to throughout the hour, the July excepted, which eased off ¼c. Receipts were light, though yet large. Demand is quiet while offerings are slow.

Prices of oats were irregular at the close, coninciding with the movement in corn. The near contracts were safe at yesterday's level. The futures was when the losses occurred. Undertone was steady, however. Bradstreet's available registered a decrease of 1,300,000 bushels. Market bore up bravely in the face of a heavy liquidation. Big houses were on both sides of the market. No exports reported. Estimates at Chicago were placed at 132 cars.

Clover seed is steady. Initial figures were up 5c in all options, except the April and October, which was off a shade. Receipts run light, though there was a smart increase shown in shipments. The market is intensely susceptible and the least manifestations of any buying spirit is accompanied by a rise in prices.

The closing was quiet. Estimates were 90 bars for Wednesday. Undertone was strong.

TOLEDO.

Wheat.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Cash ..	1.14¼	1.14¼	1.12½	1.12½	1.14½
Feb ..	1.14¼	1.14¼	1.12½	1.12½	1.14½
May ..	1.15⅝	1.15⅝	1.13½	1.13¾	1.15¾
July ..	1.01	1.01	99¾	99⅞	1.01½
Sept ..	....	....	....	93¾	....
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	48	47½
Feb..	....	....	....	48	47½
May	48⅞	48¾	48	48	48½
July	48½	48½	48⅜	48½	48⅝
Sept.	49	49	48⅞	49	49¼
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	33	33
Feb	....	....	....	33	33
May	33½	33½	33⅛	33¼	33½
July	33½	33½	33	33	33½
Sept	30¾	30¾	30½	30½	30¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash ..	7.57	7.57	7.57	7.57	7.55
Feb.	7.57	7.57	7.57	7.57	7.55
March	7.57	7.57	7.57	7.57	7.55
April	7.40	7.42	7.40	7.42	7.40
Oct.	*5.85	5.87	5.85	5.87	5.87
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	81	81
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.35	1.35
March	....	....	....	1.37	1.37
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	7.75	7.75

*Bid.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Cash	1.17	....	....	....	....
May	1.13¾	1.15¾	1.13½	1.13⅝	1.16¼
July	1.00½	1.00½	98¾	98¾	1.00¾
Sept.	92	92	90⅝	90⅝	92
Corn—					
Feb..	....	....	....	45	45⅞
May	48¾	48¾	47½	47⅝	48½
July	48⅝	48⅝	47¾	47⅞	48¾
Sept.	48½	48½	47⅜	48	48¾
Oats—					
Feb..	....	....	....	30¾	31⅜
May	31⅜	31⅜	31	31½	31¼
July	31¼	31⅜	31	31½	31¼
July	31¼	31⅜	31	31½	31¼
Sept.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS

Feb..	....	....	....	12.35	12.45
May	12.70	12.70	12.55	12.55	12.65
July	12.85	12.85	12.62	12.65	12.72
Lard—					
Feb..	....	....	....	6.80	6.85
May	7.05	7.05	6.92	6.95	7.02
July	7.17	7.20	7.05	7.20	7.12
Ribs—					
Feb..	....	....	....	6.66	6.60
May	6.82	6.82	6.75	6.75	6.80
July	6.97	6.97	6.87	6.90	6.92

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May ..	1.15⅞	1.15⅞	1.13¾	1.13⅞	1.16⅛
July ..	1.04¼	1.04¾	1.02⅝	1.02⅝	1.02½
Corn—					
May ..	53¼	53⅝	53	53	53⅜
July ..	53½	53⅝	53	53	53¾

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May ..	1.13¾	1.13¾	1.11¾	1.12	1.14½
July ..	95⅜	95⅜	94½	94½	95⅝
May (old)	1.13½	1.13⅞	1.11⅞	1.12	....
Sept.	....	....	....	90¾	....

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May ..	....	....	....	1.11¾	1.14½
July ..	....	....	....	1.09½	1.11⅞
Sept.	....	....	....	92¼	....

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May ..	....	....	....	1.10½	1.12⅝
July ..	....	....	....	1.10½	1.12½
Sept.	....	....	....	91½	....

Money and Stocks.

New York, Feb. 28.—Wall Street.—London advanced the prices of Americans this morning but the opening in the stock market here did not follow that leadership throughout. The majority of stocks, however, were higher and trading was quieter than yesterday. Consolidated Gas rose 2, Baltimore & Ohio 1¾ and Metropolitan Street Railway a large fraction. There were transfers of 8,300 shares of Southern Pacific at 72½ and 72¾ compared with 72 last night. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie lost 1 and New York Central a half, but the latter immediately rallied to above last night.

The strength of Union Pacific stiffened prices elsewhere in sympathy, the local tractions rising 1 to 1⅜. Consolidated Gas 3½. International Power 3 and Pullman 5½. A sudden wave of liquidation then caused a violent break in prices.

Union Pacific was swept 3 points below last night, New York Central 2⅜, Northwestern 2½, Southern Pacific 2⅛, Illinois Central and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, St. Paul 1¾, Tenn. Coal 2 and Canadian Pacific, Ontario & Western, Louisville & Nashville, Reading, Colorado Fuel, Republic Steel pfd., Virginia Iron, National Lead, Locomotive pfd., Chicago Terminal pfd., and Allis-Chalmers pfd. a point or more. Union Pacific immediately rebounded over 2 points and Southern Pacific, St. Paul and New York Central a point.

The sudden recovery gave the decline the appearance of a bear raid designed to dislodge stop-loss orders, in which it succeeded. Prices hardened only moderately after the recovery, and the trading was comparatively quiet. Amalgamated Copper rose 1⅝, and the local tractions sold at top prices, with Brooklyn Transit in very large demand. Tennessee Coal recovered all its loss, and Rubber Goods preferred gained 1½. Pullman extended its rise to 6½ points. Belated selling caused losses of a point or more in a number of minor railroads and industrials. United States Reduction sold at 18, compared with 10½ for the last sale in November